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THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

Incidents of the Interview—Its Closing Scenes.

The Fête at Potsdam—A Military Pageant—The Czar's Birthday—Dark Side of the Rejoicings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1872.

Brilliant, entertaining and exciting as the Imperial fête has been, it was with a sense of relief that we witnessed this morning the departure of the two remaining Emperors, after the third, Francis Joseph, had already quitted the field the night before. *Toujours perdrix* is tiring, and what with our attention strained for a full week or more, and a tropic heat sometimes close upon a hundred degrees, over and above the bodily exercise in crowds and camps and sandy manœuvre fields, most of us had grown fagged and weary. The heroes of the fête can hardly have felt less; for them, too, it has been a time of restless activity, multiplying State visits, receptions, reviews and banquets, it cannot be regarded as a wonder if they really have put off politics to a more convenient season, as they profess, and contented themselves for the present with obedience to the manifold calls of etiquet. The announced joint conference of Emperors and their Prime Ministers has been abandoned probably on this account. The Premiers have, however, made up for the loss by so much the more frequent interviews among themselves, all strictly private, generally à deux, except on Sunday, the "great day of the feast," when they renounced the pleasures of Potsdam and Babelsberg, remaining closeted together in the Foreign Office till after supper, and only joining at that late hour the festive party of Emperors. The conference was resumed next day in the presence of Gen. von Schweinitz, German Ambassador at Vienna. As there has been pretty brisk cross-visiting between Emperors and Chancellors, and the telegraph has been put into pretty constant requisition, there is reason to surmise that the statesmen have not met for nothing, though their discussions were not taken down in writing and no binding assurances were given. Such objects as the friendly Powers are supposed to have in view are not attained at a bound. The Foreign Offices are left to complete the work the Emperors and Premiers have begun, and if the desired negotiations have but been initiated, if the ice has been broken and friendly relations have been established, the negotiators have no cause to be dissatisfied with their work. In this respect, as in the purely formal one of show and pageantry, the proceedings of last week appear an entire success. The seemingly impossible reconciliation between the Emperors of Russia and of Austria has at any rate ostensibly been so perfectly effected as to replace previous coldness by cordiality, while the peace-maker, their host, has been profuse in his tokens of endearment to both, kissing and embracing them over and over again. Conjecture on the character of the negotiations, prolific of the most conflicting rumors, has now taken the place among our newsmongers and journal readers of interested discussion of formalities, and as the latter were but the sandy husk of a solid kernel, I will likewise restrict my narrative to a brief glance at the portion of the fête yet untold, devoting my principal care to the exposition of probable and surmised results.

THE FETE AT POTSDAM.

The great success of the meeting, in point of programme, undoubtedly was the Crown Prince's fête at Potsdam on Sunday night, closing a splendid but rather tropical day, spent in a delightful drive round the parks and castles of the Sacrow lake, Babelsberg, Glienicke, Bellevue, Marble Palace and Sanssouci with a "Florentine Night," the arrangement of which confessedly was a leaf taken out of Prince Humbert's book, gleaned during the Crown Prince's recent visit in Italy, and improved upon with German ingenuity. Many of your readers know the new Palace by personal observation, with its brilliant apartments, the architectural merits of the costly pile, the tastefully laid out gardens, and the broad, green lawn stretching in front, encircled by marble gods and goddesses. The *ensemble* offers a scene for illumination such as proficients in that art could not devise better. Money had not been spared to make the most of the natural advantages—(altogether our Prussian Court fêtes have become impregnated with the essence of the "five milliards")—and the result was one of the grandest displays of light ever witnessed, combining a surprising number of devices with a profuse variety of colors, showing off the architecture and the white figures in front, in impressive brilliancy, while gigantic "Christmas trees" lined the circle, rising above a sea of light and opening a luminous vista down the central avenue, lighted up throughout. As the imperial cavalcade trotted down that road, one last brilliant glare enveloped the scene in a rich crimsoned hue as a parting salute. Though the Ministers came straight from a conference, no political aspect was visible throughout the fête. All parties seemed to abandon themselves to pure and unalloyed enjoyment.

A MILITARY PAGEANT.

Next day the manœuvres commenced in the plain extending toward Spandau, and were executed with perfect strategy and precision. The first day the combined corps of Guards, reinforced by detachments from other favorite regiments to a force of fifty thousand, manœuvred against an imaginary enemy besieging the fortress, on which occasion the army crossed a pontoon bridge thrown across the River Havel. On the second day the two divisions forming the Guard corps confronted each other as foes, and by way of a compliment to the Emperor of Austria, the regiment bearing his name was allowed to capture the entire staff of the opposing force. Altogether Francis Joseph has been smothered in compliments. Whether they were all sincere, and whether he accepted them with genuine cordiality, he and his hosts can tell. The flattery was occasionally overdone, and not always very refined. The Sovereign was here the last time twenty years ago, as victor of the peaceable battle of Olmütz, so triumphant, and meeting with so much humbleness, that his host even took him a roundabout way in order to conceal the statue of Frederick the Great, "the rebel who made war upon his liege lord, the Emperor." The removal of all patriotic paintings, bearing reference to the campaign of 1866, from the public and royal galleries being made public, may have hurt Hapsburgh susceptibilities, as much as ever the sight of Austrian defeats eternalized on canvas could have done. In the appointment of the Austrian guest to the honorary command of the Sixteenth Hussars, a Schleswig-Holstein regiment, while article 5 of the Treaty of Prague still remains unobserved, i. e., Slesvick is still German, there lies concealed an admixture of irony that must have extracted all the sugar out of the compliment. Overpowering as German and Russian civilities have been to Austria, there is, unfortunately, a testimony to their value and record from the lips of their best judge, Count Andrassy, which greatly impairs their value. The Hungarian Chancellor, in his usual *dégagé* and careless manner, assured a deputation, on his return, that "peace is secured for a couple of years."

THE CZAR'S BIRTHDAY.

By far the most striking compliment paid during the whole proceedings was the two Imperial guests' resolve to stay over, yesterday being the Czar's birthday. Francis Joseph did so at the express desire of Empress Augusta, and the circumstance has been hailed as irrefutable proof of re-established harmony between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, the result of results, according to German reading, of the interview. "Does not our Emperor," the Germans exclaim, "manifest his sincere acceptance of the maxim that 'the Empire is peace,' when his first public act is to show himself to the world as a peace-maker?" Many attribute the result to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg's able persuasion, exerted during his recent visit to the East, but this the *Cross Gazette* semi-officially denies, claiming all credit for its own chief.

DARK SIDE OF THE REJOICINGS.

I regret to state that the rejoicings have not passed off without some grief to individuals. Eight persons were killed and many more seriously injured in the crush of last Saturday night, during the torch-light tattoo. Inefficient management of the police seems the sole cause, though the myrmidons of the law made creditable efforts for once in their lives to be humane, and to treat the crowd as fellow-men and not as so many cattle. The two forces have been in antagonism too long to make friendly co-operation practicable at so short notice, or to persuade the *gendarmes* that they have other means than steel blades and brute force at their command wherewith to influence the populace. Otherwise Berlin, with its broad streets and rectangular crossings, seems of all places the one in which a crush ought to be impossible, and had the mounted police but possessed the sense to narrow the centre space, then unemployed, by advancing a few paces, instead of forming a rigid barrier, there would have been ample room to save the crowded spectators even the inconvenience of a press, let alone the danger of death and injury.

A WORLD'S FAIR.

Proposed Permanent Exhibition.

The most strenuous efforts are now being made by the promoters of this colossal enterprise to launch it fairly into existence. Hitherto international exhibitions have been limited in their duration to a period of six months or less; but the provisional directors of the Industrial Exhibition Company propose to have a perpetual World's Fair going on in their buildings and under their auspices, and to add many new and important features to their exhibition, which bid fair to increase its attractiveness vastly. In the exhibition building, in addition to the ordinary display, there will be a museum of art picture galleries, a public library and an observatory; and the building itself will be surrounded by a botanical garden, similar to the *Jardin des Plantes*, at the old Luxembourg Palace, in Paris. This is a concentration of attractions on one spot, which, if successfully managed, would be a great additional source of pleasure, not only to the citizens of the Metropolis, but to visitors from all parts of the Union.

With regard to the exhibition proper, it will partake of a two-fold character. It will be an exhibition of every variety of industrial product merely for inspection, and also an exhibition of goods and articles for inspection and sale. It will not only be an exhibition, but it will be one vast trade-room or bazaar. There will be in the main building 1,874,400 square feet of space, which will be rented to exhibitors who desire to make sales of the goods they exhibit. Manufacturers, merchants and producers will be allowed to advertise as much as they like, and, as they will replace articles sold by others, it is anticipated that there will be a constant succession of novelties to interest visitors. The same plan will be pursued with the picture galleries and works of art. Artists will be permitted to sell their pictures off the walls; and it is but natural to suppose that an artist who sells a picture will immediately replace it in the hope of making a second sale, and so on *ad infinitum*. In this way it is possible that every picture in the galleries will be replaced two or three times in the course of the year. It is proposed to give an exhibitor a space of 120 feet square—as large as a good sized Broadway store—for an annual rental of $[illegible]. This will include all charges for gas, water, heat, police, janitor, entrance fee, &c. It is hoped that this moderate rental will tempt business houses in different parts of the country to open a branch store in the industrial exhibition building, located, as it will be, in close proximity to the Hudson River and New-York Central, Harlem, New Haven, and Boston lines of railroads, and the Second-avenue, Third-avenue, and Madison avenue horse-cars.

The company has a charter under a special act of the State Legislature, which empowers them to issue stock, execute bonds and mortgages, purchase land, and "build over any street or avenue now closed by law." The capital stock of the Company is to be $7,000,000, and the first mortgage bonds are not to exceed in amount thirty per cent. of the cost of the building, exclusive of the land. The company have already secured a tract of land suitable for their purposes. It consists of eight blocks of land lying between the east side of Fourth-avenue and the west side of Third-avenue, and the north side of Ninety-eighth-street and the south side of One Hundred and Second-street. They have contracted to purchase the land for the sum of $1,700,000, and have paid $200,000 deposit money on the transaction. The remaining $1,500,000 has to be paid up on or before the 1st of February next, otherwise the land will revert to the original owners. Lexington-avenue and the cross streets are closed by law as the charter demands, and the Company has full power to build on them; but they propose to petition the City of New-York to allow them to open up the avenue and streets to the public, and then to erect their buildings over them. The charter also empowers the company to create and offer for sale various classes of membership. There will be six different classes, as follows:

Class 1—Price $10—Thirty Admissions.—Entitling the purchaser to thirty admissions to the exhibition. Not transferable. Price $10.

Class 2—Price $20—Ninety Admissions.—Entitling the purchaser to ninety admissions to the exhibition. Not transferable. Price $20.

Class 3—Price $40—Three Hundred and Sixty Admissions.—Entitling the purchaser to 360 admissions. Not transferable. Price $40.

Class 4—Price $100—Life.—Entitling the purchaser to admission at any time during life, the building being open to the public. Not transferable. Price $100.

Class 5—Family for life—Price $300.—Entitling the purchaser and his immediate family (to case at the time of such purchase) or any of them, during the life-time of any of them, to admission to the exhibition, when open to the public. Not transferable. Price $300.

Class 6—Hereditary and Transferable. Price $1,000.—Entitling the holder and owner to admission to the exhibition at any time when the building is open to the public. Transferable by sale, gift, or devise, but only to be used by the actual owner. The holders of these memberships are to be regarded as honorary members of the institution, with such additional privileges as may from time to time be granted them by the Board of Directors.

A suitable and appropriate badge will be adopted for life, family, and hereditary members.

The general plan of the building, as at present contemplated, is thus described:

"The ground is very nearly square, being 980 feet 6 inches by 1,001 feet 6 inches. The nature of the ground, being very sloping at the sides, would determine that the building be 125 feet in depth and running around the ground, inclosing a court of 730 feet 6 inches by 751 feet 6 inches. This would make the main floor of the exhibition building on a level with the floor of the court, and would give a line of stores fronting on a level with Third-avenue and the streets, 23 feet in height and 125 feet in depth, and surrounding the entire building. The effect of this would be to make the building, viewed from the outside, thirty-two feet higher than it would be viewed from the court. Commencing on a level with the court, there would be five stories and a Mansard roof. Each floor would be open, exposing the whole to view; but each space would be inclosed by a square or circular counter about four feet in height. By this plan each exhibitor would occupy a space by himself; and in case of fire in one department it could not spread to the adjoining departments. Visitors could inspect the articles exhibited by walking around each inclosure, or, at the option of the exhibitor, passing within the inclosed space.

"This would give in gross, 2,163,750 square feet of space, of which there would be 1,874,400 to rent, and 289,350 for waste room.

"The top floor will be lighted from the roof and from the sides, with the light so arranged that it can be adjusted; this floor, it is intended, shall be used as a library and art gallery. A building so constructed on this particular piece of ground would save, in the foundation alone, it is estimated by engineers, $1,000,000, and besides, is the closest economy of room for this purpose, or for any other; and such a building would be lighted from both the court and the streets. The court will be used as a garden of plants and for special places of amusement; and over the court, in the centre, will be erected a dome made of iron and glass. It is intended to make this dome the largest in the world. It will rest on a double row of columns; will be at the base 450 feet in diameter; and will be higher than any dome in the world. These columns, it is intended, shall be designated. For example, there will be a column for each State and Territory or Government, and for large cities, and columns to represent great events. The columns will be plain; but each State or Government may decorate and ornament its representative column. On each column will be a bracket large enough to support a life-sized statue; and it is expected that the State, Government, or city will take pride in placing on such bracket a statue of some favored son. At the top of the dome there will be an observatory, and elevators will carry up visitors. There will also be a stairway leading to the observatory."

The Company have made the most careful estimates of the prospects of their undertaking, founded on statistics of all previous international exhibitions and any other institutions from which any calculations could be drawn, and they are most sanguine of a great success. Several influential capitalists are already interesting themselves in the project, and offers have been received from three or four contractors to do different branches of the work, taking their payment for work done in the company's stock at par.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

Conclusive Bragging About Ohio.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Brinkerhoff tells the public that there are 600 Liberals in this Montgomery County, and 1,000 in the Fourth Congressional District. This on the basis of the election two years ago, would elect the Confederate candidate for Congress. The fact is that you can't bluff a bet out of them on that majority for Gunckel, (Republican.) There are not 100 Liberals in Montgomery County, where there are 12,000 votes, and there are not 200 in the other three counties of the district. Give them 300, and we shall overcome them on Congress with Democratic votes. We feel confident that Gunckel will have from 1,500 to 2,000 majority say. The State ticket will run behind a little, but not enough to hurt. The Germans are not troubled here.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO.

DAYTON, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1872.

State Obligations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the correspondents of the TIMES touched lately upon quite a grave theme of finance and morals in referring to the neglect of their bonded obligations by some of the States. Capitalists, influenced by promises of payment, both of principal and interest, have advanced to States in their need, and the result, in some instances, has been that, after payment for a while, of interest, these disbursements have, by order of the Legislature, ceased, amid cries for repudiation by some reckless, unprincipled members of their body; and lo! the unfortunate security falls to a low figure, to the serious loss of holders of their bonds. Your correspondent evidently lamented (and many think justly, I presume,) that individuals whose rights are guaranteed by the Constitution should, as far as States are concerned, be debarred from obtaining them. The twelfth amendment, which forbids their suing in the Supreme Court for their just claims against States, seems to conflict with the guarantees given of justice to all. For the interests of equity, and for the honor and credit of States also, the rights of individuals in the particular specified should be maintained. But it is lamentable that States which once valued their honor and regarded the principles of honesty and truth as binding upon them as well as upon individuals should neglect their written and sealed engagements and inflict such injury on their credit.

X. Y.

Driven from Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read today the speech of Horace Greeley at Pittsburg, and being a resident of Virginia and a Democrat, I had made up my mind to support Horace Greeley, but upon reading that speech, I have made up my mind to withdraw my support and vote for the regular Democratic candidates, for there is too much duplicity, deceit and misrepresentation for me to have any more respect for the garrulous, office-hunting Democratic slanderer and villifier of the South and Virginia, and now, (when he wishes their votes,) to insult them with his villainous spawn of extraordinary love for them. All that I will refer to in this connection is what he says of the first families of Virginia. On page 28, vol. I., of his *American Conflict* is the following from his scurrilous pen:

"The early colonists of Virginia were mainly adventurers of an unusually bad type—bankrupts, prodigals, genteel spendthrifts, and incorrigible profligates, many of whom had left their native country for that country's good, in obedience to the urgent persuasion of Sheriffs, Judges and juries. Probably no other colony that ever succeeded or endured was so largely made up of unfit or unpromising materials."

Being born in Virginia and descended from the foregoing as described by Greeley, I should consider myself a craven dog should I reward such a villifier of my progenitors with my vote.

Yours, truly, J. G. SNODGRASS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 20, 1872.

The Model "Reformers" Who Want to Get Back to the Custom-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it is now pretended by the *Tribune* and other so-called "Reformers," that the best and only way of correcting alleged abuses in the Custom-house is by the election of the Democratic ticket, headed by Mr. Horace Greeley, it may be useful to see how that model Reformer heretofore leveled his artillery, through the *Tribune*, against that same Democratic Party, as the originator and upholder of the greatest evils connected with that branch of the public service. The following editorial statements of the *Tribune*, copied from Townsend's *Encyclopedia of the Great Rebellion*, show what Mr. Greeley knows about the whole concern, and may be taken as specimens of his frequent allegations that the prolific source of all sorts of evil in the Custom-house, as well as in all other branches of the Government, was the very party of which he is now the Presidential candidate.

Witness this sweeping denunciation of the *World* and the Democratic Party in the *Tribune* of the 15th of January, 1864:

"The real secret of the *World's* uneasiness is our demonstration that the Custom-house troubles are not traceable to Republican corruption, but are the inheritance of Democratic mismanagement and of the organized rascality which Democrats practiced for a series of years."

And then, again, see how, in an editorial on the reform then progressing in the Custom-house, Mr. Greeley denounced the Democratic Party, of which he is now the leader or tool:

"All these abuses are of long standing," said the *Tribune* of Sept. 5, 1864, "and were originated and used by the Democratic Party, when in power, to strengthen and perpetuate it. It has been a common thing with that party to put upon the pay-rolls just before election hundreds of men whose work was in return to vote the regular ticket. A large number of offices have been created—for the most part mere sinecures—the duties of which were discharged sometimes by one hour's labor a day, sometimes one hour a week, sometimes by no other labor than the holders attending once a month to receive salaries. Watchmen enough were found to be nominally stationed around a single building to guard a whole square—who, of course, were never out of their beds for Custom-house business. This long examination has proved, as we have already said, that these wrongs were not only of Democratic creation, but that they used them as a potent instrument to perpetuate their power in the purchase of supporters."

And such is a picture of the precious lot of partisans whose "organized rascality" (to use his own language) their present Presidential candidate is seeking to sanctify as marvelous proper persons for helping Mr. Greeley in "reforming," or rather reviving, the malpractices against which he formerly fulminated his thunder through the *Tribune*.

CONSISTENCY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1872.

Drouth in Monroe County.

From the Rochester Union, Sept. 23.

Probably at no time in the last two years of short water—if ever before—has the water in the streams, wells and springs been so low hereabouts as now. Many of the city wells that have never refused to yield before are now dry. There are few if any which do better than eke out a small supply for the use of families dependent upon them. There is now reason to fear an absolute water famine. The water-carts are already plenty in our streets, and are daily becoming more so. The farmers in the region about are complaining of a scarcity of water, and the live stock is suffering for the want of it. It is fearful to contemplate the probability that Winter may close in upon us without a fall of water sufficient to replenish the springs and streams. No ordinary rain can do this. The fall must be long and continuous. The rains of the past two years have barely kept the surface moist, so that vegetation could subsist, and little if any water penetrated to the deep springs.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Prince Humbert presided a few days back at the inauguration of a monument to Leonardo da Vinci, at Milan, on the Piazza della Scala.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* thinks it probable that Father Hyacinthe's marriage will be followed by that of a large number of French priests, many of whom are, according to the *Patrie*, going to renounce publicly their vows of celibacy. The average number of priests in France who marry is, it appears, not less than from twenty to thirty a year.

A soirée had been given at Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, London, to bid farewell to Miss Emily Faithfull, previous to her departure for America, whither she was to sail on the 18th of September, with a view to inquire into "the condition of women and children in America, in the hope of obtaining suggestions for some benefit." Miss Faithfull was very warmly received by the assembly.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons announces the death of M. Charles Candy, an English merchant, aged seventy-five, well known in the silk trade of that city. It was in 1822 that he first went there to compete with French agents in the purchase of Lyonese goods, and during half a century he made twice every year the journey from Lyons to London. He was, in fact, the originator of the great commercial traffic between the two cities.

Two hundred and fifty Jesuits had arrived in Paris from Strasbourg. They walked in processional order from the Strasbourg Railway terminus to their central establishment in the Faubourg St. Germain. As Paris is very well supplied with Jesuits, those turned out of Elsass are thinking of settling in England and Brazil. Eighty thousand Elsatians have petitioned Bismarck to allow the banished fathers to return to Strasbourg.

The Worcester musical festival was brought to a close on Sept. 13 by a performance of the "Messiah" in the Cathedral. From the published returns it appears that while the total number of visitors three years ago amounted to 115,576, the total number attending the present festival was only 105,472. It should be remembered, however, that the choir, which was available in 1869, could not be used now, owing to the renovation it is undergoing.

On Sept. 11 the British ship Ladybird arrived at Queenstown, from Conception Bay, Chili. Her captain reported that he had a terrible voyage. She was three days in the Atlantic almost under water. Two months ago she was supplied with food by a passing vessel, and notwithstanding this, for the last three or four weeks the crew had been exclusively living on the cargo, which, fortunately, consisted of grain. Other vessels which arrived on Sept. 12 also report terrific storms in the Atlantic.

A woman of St. Gall, a Catholic, says the *Swiss Times*, some time ago married a Protestant of Zurich, when the curé of her parish refused to announce the marriage. Some time afterward, the woman having returned to her parents with her child, and the latter having died, (after being baptized by a Zurich pastor,) the same curé positively refused to let it be buried in consecrated ground, so that the poor mother was obliged to return to her husband's parish with the corpse of her child in her arms, in order to find a spot of earth in which to inter it.

The *Gaulois* reports the death of Baron François d'[illegible] in consequence of a railway accident not far from Tortosa. An inundation at Fraga had produced a landslip, which led to the disaster, and seven persons were killed and twenty-two wounded at that spot. Nor was this all, for a boat filled with forty persons, probably those who had escaped the first event, suddenly capsized and all were drowned except two or three. The Baron had left Paris with one of his friends, the Marquis de Gassonay, to study the canalisation of the Ebro, and both of them perished in the catastrophe above mentioned.

The Milanese newspapers report a large theft by a public official. A certain Paganini, a clerk in the Post-office at Milan, decamped with 500,000 francs which had just been received from the Post-office in Florence. The police, however, were immediately on his track, and he was taken at Biasca, beyond the Swiss border; [illegible] francs were found upon his person, and the rest, according to his account, was buried in the house where he lived in Milan. Paganini, remarks the London *Daily News*, will, it is hoped, meet with his due deserts; but why intrust half a million of francs to the keeping of a man who is starving upon a pittance of 70 francs a month?

The *Univers* gives the text of the letter of the Empress to which that of M. Veuillot, lately published, was a reply. It runs thus: "Chislehurst, Feb. 22, 1871.—I have to thank you, Sir, for the article which you published on the occasion of the libels that have appeared against me. I never supposed that a day would come when to defend a woman would be an act of courage in France. In the midst of the many afflictions with which we have been visited, be persuaded that your article has been a consolation to me in proving that there are still among you men of integrity, capable of treating calumnies as they deserve. Believe me, Sir, in my distinguished sentiments.—EUGENIE."

The London newspapers mention that in the course of a month or two there will be placed a line of very large and powerful steam-tugs at both entrances of the Straits of Magellan, for the purpose of towing sailing vessels bound to and from the west coast of South America through the Straits, thus doing away with the difficult and ofttimes dangerous voyage round Cape Horn. It is believed that the services of this new steam-tug company will meet with the patronage which the venture deserves, and that in future the disasters to the vessels making the passage round the Horn will be few and far between, as the cost of towing a vessel through the Straits will, it is estimated, cost not more than £200 to £250.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "Today the Jesuit Smaelen appeared before the Brussels Correctional Tribunal to answer the accusation of 'violation of domicile.' He had forced his way into the chamber of Prof. Altmeyr, of the Brussels University, who, when on the point of death, had given express orders not to admit any priest of the Roman Church to his room. The Jesuit was sentenced to a fine of 100 francs or one month's imprisonment in case of non-payment, and to the costs. Smaelen's case, as well as Dufour's case at Brest, gives occasion for many reflections, and certainly for this, that Brussels justice is somewhat speedier than Brest justice."

The *Indian Daily News* cites the following statement of Dr. Shortt, of Madras: "Allow me to record a most interesting occurrence that took place in my house. A Russel's viper (*Daboia elegans*) that I have had for some seven weeks, being the same that I exhibited at the recent lectures at the Medical College on the 24th of June last, and following days, measuring three and a half feet in length, has produced thirty-nine young. Each little one measures eight and a half inches in length, and one out of these about six hours old, in an experiment, killed a young partridge weighing nine and a half tolah in ten seconds. This proves how very prolific these deadly snakes are, and when the young are put together they will exceed the mother nearly eight times in length. I am glad to add the mamma and babies are doing nicely."

M. Lindeman, according to the *British Medical Gazette*, continues his investigation of the parasitic bodies (Gregarinidæ) found on the false tresses and chignons commonly worn by ladies. They are to be found at the extremity of the hairs, and form there little nodosities, visible, on careful examination, to the naked eye. Each of these nodosities represents a colony of about fifty psorosperms. Each psorosperm is spherical; but, by the reciprocal pressure of its neighbors, it is flattened, and becomes discoid. Under the influence of heat and moisture it swells; its granular contents are transformed into little spheres, and then into pseudo-naviculæ—little fusiform corpuscles, with a persistent external membrane, and inclosing one or two nuclei. These pseudo-naviculæ become free, float in the air, penetrate into the interior of the human organism, reach the circulatory apparatus, and produce, according to this author, various maladies—cardiac affections, especially valvular affections, Bright's disease, pulmonary affections." Mr. Lindeman calculates that, in a ball-room containing fifty ladies, forty-five millions of naviculæ are set free; and he concludes that it is necessary to abolish false hair, which often proceeds from unclean persons.

Lady Franklin, it appears, has received notice to quit her house at Kensington-gore, in London, and a letter appeared in the *Times* signed "One of the Public," expressing indignation, and, among other matters, spoke of Lady Franklin's "straitened means." Lady Franklin in consequence wrote the letter which follows: "I am deeply touched by the sympathy of your correspondent in my behalf, knowing as I read that it expresses the feelings of many whose affectionate solicitude must be the pride and joy of my remaining years. But I beg your permission to clear up one point on which there may be misapprehension. My income, secured to me for life upon entailed property, is sufficient for my principal wants and very quiet style of living, but I desire to acknowledge the fact that when, three years ago, I received an addition to it, which, as in duty bound, I represented to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, they conferred upon me, nevertheless, the boon of confirming my Admiral's widow's pension. The low rent and peculiar character of the modest home I am now summoned to quit permit me the otherwise unattainable advantage to my health of spending the worst months of the year in warm climates, from which I return only the more eagerly to a home on which I have spent all I could spare to make it habitable and convenient. But the indulgence sought for, we must be founded rather upon consideration for my increasing infirmities than upon the exigencies of a poverty from which I am happily preserved."

The *Spener Gazette* publishes the text of a letter of thanks sent by Prince Bismarck in reply to an address delivered to the Imperial Chancellor by Mr. Kinnaird on behalf of English Protestant notabilities. The following passage occurs in the letter: "The value of this address is enhanced by the fact that it comes from a country which Europe has learned to esteem during the last two centuries as the bulwark of political and religious freedom. The address correctly estimates the difficulties of the struggle which has been forced upon us in opposition to the wishes and expectations of the German Government. The task of the State, equally to protect religious peace and liberty of conscience for all, would not be easy even if it was not rendered difficult by abuse of legitimate influence by means of artificial perturbation of the minds of the faithful. I am glad that I agree with you in the principle that in a well-regulated community every person to whatever profession of faith he may belong, should enjoy that amount of freedom which is compatible with the liberty and security of others and the independence of the country. In the battle for this principle God will protect the German Empire from opponents who take His name as a mask for their enmity against our peace at home."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Count von Moltke having finished his military tour in the latest annexed provinces, is now about to start on another similar journey through the territory which was absorbed by Prussia at an earlier period. Letters from Berlin announce an *Uebungsreise* through Schleswig-Holstein at an early date. On the 20th of September the eighteen officers who are to compose the new military exploring party will meet at Hamburg, which is connected by railway with Kiel. Having inspected the great naval establishment there, the party will proceed to Apenrade, Flensburg, Schleswig, the head-quarters of the command of the Ninth Corps d'Armée, Eckernforde, the Island of Alsen, that of Sundervit, where are the celebrated Düppel intrenchments, and the fortress of Sonderburg. These works, which played so great a part in the Dano-German war, now insure for Prussia a commanding position in the northern waters. As has been before stated, the German staff lately adopted a collective scheme of general fortification which requires the erection of a number of new works. In proceeding with the officers he had chosen for the purpose into Schleswig-Holstein, Count von Moltke, it is stated, designs to engage in a personal inspection of the district, and also to instruct his officers after the manner successfully adopted in the recent military expedition into Elsass-Lorraine."

It has been announced, observes *Galignani*, that M. Thiers will shortly publish a philosophical work. Like our contemporaries, we have collected some of the rumors on the subject. The Prefect of the Vienne, M. de Lavedan, in a speech at the distribution of prizes of the College of Poitiers, made the following revelations: "A few weeks ago," said he, "in the midst of most important public business, M. Thiers did me the honor to inform me that he was occupied with a special work, independent of his other labors. 'I should be glad,' he exclaimed, in a tone of noble indignation, 'to confound materialism, which is a folly as well as a peril. There is a fine book to be made on this subject, and I have as yet only written the half of it. Certainly I devote myself with my whole heart to the liberation of the territory and the reorganization of the country, but at times I cannot help regretting my peaceable and cherished studies. For twelve years I have been engaged in this work; during all that time I have been demanding from botany, chemistry and natural history their arguments against the detestable doctrine which leads honest people astray. I am a spiritualist, an impassioned one; and I am anxious, I repeat, to confound materialism in the name of science and good sense.'" The *Courrier de France* adds another detail. In speaking one day with some friends about his new volume, M. Thiers said: "I must give a pendant to my book upon property. I am preparing it, a work against materialism. There is no great distance between the enemies of God and the foes of those who possess anything."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The Proposed New Treaty of Commerce.

One of the Paris journals, the *Rappel*, publishes details of the proposals made by France to the English Government for the revision of the Treaty of Commerce. Although this is an unusual source for such information, the Paris correspondent of the *Economist* sees no reason to doubt its authenticity, as it is in accord with less complete accounts already given on the same subject. According to the *Rappel*, no modifications are proposed in the present tariff for iron, steel and their derivatives in any stage of manufacture, coal, coke, iron ships, glass, pottery and most chemical productions; the exceptions to these last consist only of those the raw material of which is subject to a duty; the duties will remain unchanged on fresh, salted, or dried sea or river fish, excepting cod. The rectifications in the tariff on textiles are proposed on the bases recommended by the committee for the parliamentary inquiry in 1869 and 1870; cotton yarn from Nos. 60 to 100 would be increased by three per cent., and higher numbers by five per cent.; cotton tissues taxed at ten per cent. to be increased to fifteen; woolen yarns to be charged from No. 5 instead of from No. 10 only; mixed stuffs of wool and cotton to be increased by from five to eight per cent., the augmentation on yarn of flax and hemp to be the same as for cotton yarn. In the application of the duties for tissues of flax and hemp, the threads of the woof as well as of the warp to be counted in a square of five millimetres. The duty on damask linen, which had been reduced to ten per cent. by the treaty with Austria, to be increased to fifteen per cent. The English Government has also received answers to a series of questions it had put, among them being one as to whether a rectification of the duties on textile substances was an essential point in case of a revision of the tariffs being accepted. The French Government replied that even had the inquiry of 1869 and 1870 not revealed the necessities of certain branches of industry, the new burdens on all productions, caused by 600,000,000 of new taxes, would compel the French Government to demand an increase of duties for those manufactures; any observations relative to the amount of the increase proposed would be taken into consideration. In reply to another question, the French Government declares that it does not intend to allow any drawbacks on the exportation of tissues of silk, flax, or hemp, and in no other cases would the drawbacks exceed the amount of the compensatory duties fixed. The *Rappel* does not give any information on the present prospect of the negotiations, but to judge from the tone of some "authorized" organs of the Press, the Government does not share M. Thiers' former confidence of convincing the English Ministry that the demands of France were so just that they could not be refused.

Turtle for the Million.

The London *Daily News* says: "An audacious proposal appears in the current number of the *Food Journal*. Meat is getting dear, and a writer suggests the possibility of finding a substitute for it in turtle-soup. Strange as it is, astounding as it will be to every Alderman in England, the suggestion is not altogether without reason. True, it would seem easier to reduce beef from a shilling a pound to sixpence, and mutton from elevenpence to fivepence halfpenny, than to reduce turtle-soup from its present price of a guinea a quart to a penny or twopence. Yet turtle is in reality far more plentiful in the Amazons than beef and mutton are in the Australias. It is the cheapest of all animal foods in the Western tropics, and is used, as many a Jack Tar pleasantly remembers, to vary the wearying salt meat diet on board ship. It is one of the very best forms of food. It is better than even vegetables in purifying the blood from the vitiating effects of a salt-meat diet. It contains the principles which render cod-liver oil so valuable in cases of consumption. No form of food is so easily assimilated, or so valuable in its nutritive power. But what are the prospects of its being made more readily available? It is now the luxury of the rich; how can it be made the food of the poor? Well, the difficulty is one of transport. Nothing is so plentiful as the turtle. Every evening, at particular seasons, millions of these curious creatures swim up the affluents of the River Amazon to lay their eggs in the sands. In the morning the natives go down and collect the eggs, and throw them into wooden vats, where they are broken by being trampled on. Then water is added, and the sun's rays let in, when very soon the natural oil rises to the surface. This oil is skimmed off, clarified, and used as butter. In this way it is estimated that about 250,000,000 of eggs used to be annually sacrificed. The egg harvest is now, however, regulated by the Brazilian Government, and this frightful waste is checked. The turtles themselves are as plentiful as the eggs. They are brought to England alive; and it is no uncommon sight to see at Waterloo Station a score or two of the unwieldy creatures handed out of a truck in which they have been brought up from Southampton, lying helpless and struggling on their backs. They are brought in the West Indian steamers in flat wooden tanks, and their flesh is prepared for soup in this country and sold in tins. Now, the question is whether this could not be done on the other side. Why should the turtle be brought here to be prepared for cooking? Why should not this preparation be done in South America? Surely if beef and mutton can be packed in tins and sent from the other end of the world, turtle can be so sent from the other side of the Atlantic. The green turtle which furnishes the best food, is one of the largest of the species. His shell is worthless, but he is sometimes as much as seven feet long, and has been known to weigh 800 pounds. They are immensely plentiful, and on the spot the cost of the flesh by the pound is scarcely worth estimate. A manufactory somewhere on the Amazon, in which the flesh could be sealed up in vacuum tins, or preserved by some process such as that which has been successfully applied to Australian meat, is surely among the possible speculations of the adventurers of commerce. Here is a substance selling in England at a guinea a quart, which may be had in South America for next to nothing! Surely with this fact alone before us the suggestion which is made in the *Food Journal* is not unreasonable. Nor is there any difficulty in submitting it to the test of speedy experiment. The thing can be done at home. If some home-made turtle-soup, as now sold in London, can be sealed down and kept good for a couple of months, the problem is solved. The same thing might then be done on the other side of the Atlantic, and thus the swarming rivers of the Amazon be brought, as it were, to our own doors. There is no need to say that turtle does not derive either its fine flavor or its nutritive qualities from its dearness; it only wants to be made cheap, and it would be the most popular of dishes. Even were it sold here at a profit of five times its cost in South America, it would be a most valuable addition to our national larder."

ITALIAN BRIGANDAGE.

The Trial of Crocco Donatelli—History of the Bandit.

Naples, Sept. 6, Correspondence of the London Times.

The public interest is much awakened by the trial of Crocco Donatelli, which is now going forward at Potenza, the capital of the Basilicata. It will occupy several weeks, it is supposed; but I will anticipate the final result and give you a sketch of one of the most notorious and blood-thirsty Chiefs in the annals of brigandage. Crocco is now forty-three years of age, was a shepherd by calling, and can read and write. Before he was twenty-two years of age he had associated himself with a band of miscreants, and for crimes committed in 1852-1853 he was arrested, and in 1855 condemned to nineteen years in irons. On the 19th of July, 1856, he, however, attempted to escape from his prison in Brindisi, but though he failed then, he succeeded in 1859, and passed the Winter in the impenetrable woods of Monticchio. Connecting himself with two other fellows, he committed, as he acknowledges, many crimes, and at last, in the revolutionary movement then commencing, joined the volunteers of the Basilicata against the Bourbons. Under the command of Capt. Groumenti, whom I knew afterward as a most zealous persecutor of the brigands, Crocco joined the troops of Garibaldi, who had come up from the Calabrias, and following the General, entered Naples. Disappointed in his expectations, soon after this he again took to the woods and joined the party of reaction. Eight hundred muskets, with ammunition, and 800 Red Republican caps were supplied to them, and under the command of a Frenchman, Langlois, a Neapolitan Captain, and a Sicilian lieutenant, 400 or 500 disbanded soldiers were gathered together, and committed indescribable atrocities in many of the small communes. Ultimately all became brigands. Under the Spanish Gen. Borjes, who came with a few followers to uphold the cause of legitimacy, Crocco served as lieutenant, but the Spaniard, who was at least an honest man and a gentleman, soon saw the hopelessness of his adventure in co-operation with such ruffians as surrounded him, and after some vain efforts, was taken and shot at once when within a few moments' ride of the Roman frontier. His lieutenant, Crocco, soon afterward made for the same peaceful haven, and fled from a province where he was notorious as a blood-thirsty wild beast to seek repose in the Papal States. They were the safe refuge for the brigand and reactionist—crimes were multiplied in Southern Italy with the prospect of impunity in Rome, and Crocco was but one more added to the mass of thieves, forgers, and murderers who walked in safety through the streets of the Eternal City. How it was that he at length found himself within the walls of a Papal prison seems uncertain. Some say that Francis II. and the Pope were ashamed of harboring him, others that he committed acts of violence in Rome. However this may be, he was shut up until the time of the Italian occupation, when he was given over to the authorities to stand his trial. A tiger in human form, he will, however, doubtless, have all the benefit of the jeers and "*circostanze attenuanti*" of the jury. But I must not anticipate the result. It is worth noting that the reaction in the Basilicata was under the direction of a Frenchman. There were forty-two bands, "captained" each by a brigand chief celebrated in after times for many enormities, while Crocco, as the only one who could read and write, was the medium of communication between these petty chiefs and the commanding officer Langlois. On the Frenchman leaving he was the supreme commander until the arrival of Gen. Borjes, whose violent death led to the breaking up of the enterprise, Crocco then crossed the frontier, and the host of miscreants dispersed, and practiced every species of barbarity as brigands. After being exchanged from one prison to another in Rome, Crocco was sent to Paris to be examined, and would have been permitted to go to Algiers but for charges of having murdered seven infants, ripped up a woman *enceinte*, and committed other heinous crimes. The French, instead of giving him up to the Italian Government, sent him back to Rome, where he lay till the 16th of September, 1870. "Francis II.," I was informed, says Crocco, "could not admit me to his presence from fear of compromising himself with foreign Powers, but encouraged me to be of good hope; the Papal authorities declared they could not release me, lest the Italian Government might say that they favored and protected brigandage." The details I have given you are gathered from the *Interrogatory* of Crocco, in which he, of course, softens down the charges imputed to him, but an examination of the entire trial would show this chief to have been one of the most bloodthirsty monsters that ever disgraced even Southern Italy.

The Canadian Harvest of 1872.

From the Toronto Leader, Sept. 25.

In our yesterday's issue we published a report of the harvest returns along the whole line of country through which the Grand Trunk Railway passes. Not long ago we published the returns from the various sections traversed by the Northern, which showed very favorably, considering that most of that district was virgin forest not so many years ago. On the first settlement of Canada by the French, Indian corn was the only vegetable cultivated by the natives. Now we not only produce, but export nearly every species of vegetable production which can be grown in our latitudes. Wheat in the form of grain or flour has figured as the chief item of our exports for very many years back, and may be reckoned as the leading article of production. We find from the most recent returns of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario that this Province has not only increased in the gross quantity of its wheat production, but that the yield of Fall wheat per acre for 1871 was unprecedented. The returns from forty-seven districts show an average of 27¾ bushels per acre, 1870 showing 15¼, 1869 21¾ and 1868 20½. The average of Spring wheat shows 17 5-8 for 1871, 12 for 1870, 19¼ for 1869, and 14 for 1868. The highest average yield of this our staple product, in any township may be set down at about twenty-six bushels per acre, and the lowest at about nine. In the returns we published yesterday, many sections show a far higher average, such as Fort Erie, with thirty-five or forty bushels of Fall wheat to the acre, and Spring wheat thirty to thirty-five; while others, like Ridgeway, have a poor quality of grain and below ten bushels per acre. But the general average we look upon as highly satisfactory, and not far, if any, short of that of last year. We have specially instanced wheat, partly because it is the leading staple, but chiefly because it is a tolerable indicator of the results of successful farming. The remaining cereals generally show a fair average. Hay, though light, is, as a rule, of excellent quality, but root crops, in a great many districts, have not turned out well.

The Rebuilding of Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal, Sept. 24.

It is estimated that by the anniversary day of the great fire (Oct. 9) at least one-third of the burnt districts of the south side of Chicago will have been covered over with new business structures; and the character of these new buildings far exceeds that of those destroyed, as regards both their solidity and their general appearance. The rapidity with which our burnt districts are being restored is one of the marvels of the age.

Niagara County Nominations.

The Republicans of Niagara County have made the following nominations: For Treasurer, S. Curtis Lewis; for Sheriff, Norman O. Allen; for Justice of Sessions, David E. Bromley; for Coroner, Milton Robinson. The Lockport *Journal* speaks very highly of the ability and worth of all these gentlemen, and confidently looks for the election of the ticket by a large majority.

FRANCE.

Latest Gossip from the City of Paris.

The Return of the Tourists—A Crowded Capital—Possibility of a Franco-American Postal Treaty—Movements of the Executive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 13, 1872.

To Americans abroad the great news of the week has been the telegram regarding the Maine election, which was important enough, in fact, to drive French news out of mind, had there been any of particular interest. The present week is the dullest in the year in one respect, and the most exciting in another. It is the week selected by a very large number of Summer tourists for their return to the city, in order to be settled before the 15th. The consequence is a great rush and scramble for rooms at all of the hotels. Last night every hotel in Paris patronized by traveling Americans and English was filled to overflowing, and omnibus after omnibus, filled with guests and piled high with luggage, was turned away from the best-known and most generally preferred. During the entire week the Grand Hotel has turned away a daily average of fifty persons, who came in on the evening train, while the Chatham and Hotel Meurice have each a bushel of letters securing rooms for a certain day. Of course the annoyance is for a few days only, as everybody can find second-rate hotels in abundance, or furnished lodgings, but returning week is always one of bustle, confusion, hard swearing and intellectual dullness. M. Thiers has not yet given the signal for departure from Trouville, but the rumor that he would leave as soon as the present term of fine weather ceased, has sent some away by anticipation, while others are anxiously consulting their barometers over their half-packed trunks.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The journals of the city are dull, and are principally devoted to revamped articles on the meeting of Emperors at Berlin, or to what purports to be special correspondence from that city. If all the journals having such "special correspondence" have really sent a correspondent to Germany, we must give the Paris Press credit for unusual enterprise, for only the *Figaro* and one or two more make a practice of sending out special correspondents where expenditure of money is a matter of necessity. That the journals of New-York should keep special agents in Paris is a constant source of wonder, but that they should have roving correspondents—paid at that—all over the world, surpasses the comprehension of the average French journalist. At the same time they think it quite a matter of course in the *Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, and other large London dailies, because they are so near at hand. As a general thing foreign letters seen in the Paris journals are made up in the office, or, more commonly, I may remark, are made up in what is called a "Bureau of Translation," the same which furnishes those fearfully and wonderfully made paragraphs on English and American affairs, which no one from those countries can possibly decipher or comprehend.

AMERICANS IN THE METROPOLIS.

As remarked above, the news of the Maine election has been the great event of the week, and I do not think that I ever saw a more sorrowful set of countenances than were presented that night in the court-yard of the Grand Hotel. This is, as I have already informed you, the ordinary evening gathering-place of Americans, and it is there that political notes and opinions are exchanged, and bets made upon political results. The partisans of Mr. Greeley have been very loud in their advocacy of the claims of their favorite, and have been very anxious to make bets. A few of them were taken in on the North Carolina election, but were sure of winning back their money on Maine. The first dispatch was of a nature to destroy all of these hopes, and the losers paid up their money without a word and then wanted to drop the subject of politics. When I left, a gentleman was offering twenty thousand dollars to ten thousand on Gen. Grant, but could find no taker, and the only bet which I saw taken was one for two pounds to five shillings, which was taken by an Englishman on general principles; where there was the glimmer of a chance, he said, he always took such odds, not so much on the main issue, as on the chance of unexpected events and accidents. Success always succeeds admirably, and and in this case it is very successful. Some of the weaker brethren are of opinion now that it makes very little difference, after all, which candidate is elected, and I should not like to wager high that they will not devote their future influence to the side of Gen. Grant.

A POSSIBLE POSTAL TREATY.

I am happy to say that there is every prospect of getting a postal treaty with France at no distant date, and believe the matter is now in a fair way of being arranged. M. de Remusat was won over to our view first—if, indeed, he was ever opposed to us—and I am told gave us the weight of his influence. What seems to give assurance of success is that the last proposition came from the French side, from which we may conclude that the large deficit in the receipts from American mail matter has demonstrated the folly of the present high rates, so long as there is a treaty with England. In this connection I may add that the Government has owned up to the deficits charged by the *Patrie*, and says that M. Thiers himself predicted a deficit of sixty-six millions the first year, from causes easily explained. It is calculated, however, that the causes of these deficits will be removed in a short time, and that the revenue will then be collected as calculated in the Budget estimates. This is a point which may be argued. There is a confessed deficit of five million in tobacco, which, the Government says, is due to extensive and organized smuggling. This was rendered possible by the weakness of the guard along the border, but when the line has been doubled, less smuggling will occur. As you will perceive that statement cannot be demonstrated with the certainty of an algebraic problem, and it may happen that the Government will double its expense in the matter of guards without diminishing the deficit on the sales of Government tobacco.

THE EXECUTIVE.

M. Thiers' visit to Val Richer to see his young friend Guizot, has attracted attention in the city, where these two writers have always been regarded as rivals. I should have liked to hear the conversation of these two statesmen, and listened secretly to their reminiscences of the "Guizot Government," the "Lamartine Government," and their comments upon the "Thiers' Government." Nothing is more futile than to speculate upon "what might have been," but I have long been of opinion that, but for his being a Protestant, M. Guizot would now be at the head of affairs. His religion has been a great drawback to his advancement in Catholic France. I am sure that the whole world will acknowledge that this compliment to M. Guizot was merited, and feel grateful to the President for having paid it.

ASHBY.

Remarkable Escape from Death.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Sept. 26.

The almost certain recovery of James Farley, who, in falling backward at the Trenton Wire-mill, had thrown over his body a bucket of pure vitriol, is just now exciting some conversation. At first it was supposed impossible for him to recover. He was reported two or three times to be dead. One of the constables was actually preparing to call a jury of inquest. He had notified a Justice of the Peace of the death of Mr. Farley. The Justice proceeded to the place where the man lived, and found him in a stupor, from which it was thought he could never recover.

THE OCTOBER CONTESTS

Important Elections in Six Prominent States.

Principal Candidates in Georgia, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and South Carolina—How these States Have Lately Voted.

Six elections of considerable importance are to be held in the coming month of October. The States in which they will take place are Georgia, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and South Carolina. Georgia votes on the 2d, South Carolina on the 16th, and the others on the 8th. The names of the candidates for the principal offices, the vote for these offices in recent years, and other useful statistics, are given below. Iowa, in Presidential years, holds its election for State officers, Congressmen, &c., at the time of the Presidential election. In other years it is held in October. The legality of the election of Congressmen in West Virginia, in August last, is denied by some, who contend that these officers must be chosen on the 8th of October. Democratic candidates have been placed in nomination, somewhat informally, in the Second and Third Districts, and will be voted for at that time, and the same course may be pursued in the First District. The dispute must be settled by Congress when application is made for seats.

GEORGIA.

The first election to occur is that for Governor and members of the Legislature in Georgia, which will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 2. The Republicans have nominated for Governor Hon. Dawson A. Walker, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. The Democratic candidate is Hon. James M. Smith, the present incumbent of the office. The Democrats of Georgia are much divided on the question of Presidential candidates, very many of them openly opposing Mr. Greeley. They seem, however, to be well united on their nominee for Governor, and the vote for Mr. Smith, therefore, will not be a fair criterion by which to estimate the probable vote for Greeley in November. The Legislature of the State, as last constituted, was composed as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats	29	141	170
Republicans	15	28	43
Democratic majority	14	113	127

The past vote of the State has been:

	Rep.	Dem.	Majority.
1868—Governor	83527	76356	7171 Rep.
1868—President	57109	101767	44658 Dem.
1870—Congress	69823	96136	26363 Dem.

INDIANA.

Indiana will elect State officers, Congressmen, members of the Legislature, &c., on Tuesday, Oct. 8. For State officers there are three tickets in the field, as follows:

	Republican.	Greeleyite.
Governor	Thos. M. Browne.	Thos. A. Hendricks.
Lieut.-Gov.	Leonidas Sexton.	John R. Cravens.
Sec. of State	W. W. Curry.	Owen M. Eddy.
Auditor	Jas. A. Wildman.	John E. Stoll.
Treasurer	John B. Glover.	James B. Ryan.
Attorney-Gen.	James C. Denny.	Bayless W. Hanna.

Straight-out Democratic.

Governor	Alfred P. Edgerton.
Lieutenant-Governor	Green Dunham.
Secretary of State	A. Parsons.
Auditor	Otto Boettcher.
Treasurer	Dr. McBride.
Attorney-General	Thomas Brannon.

Mr. Edgerton has declined to run for Governor.

Indiana of late years has been a close State, as is shown by the following figures of election results:

	Rep.	Dem.	Majority.
1870—Secretary of State	187491	190049	2568 Dem.
1868—Governor	171575	170614	961 Rep.
1868—President	176552	166980	9572 Rep.
1866—Secretary of State	169601	155399	14202 Rep.
1864—Governor	152084	131201	20883 Rep.
1864—President	150422	130233	20189 Rep.

The candidates for Congressmen at Large in Indiana are as follows: Republican—Godlove S. Orth, William Williams. Greeleyite—John S. Williams, Michael C. Kerr. Straight Democratic—W. F. Sherrod, W. C. Moreau. The District candidates are as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	William Heilman.	William E. Niblack.
2	Daniel W. Voyles.	Simon K. Wolfe.
3	William W. Herod.	William S. Holman.
4	Jeremiah M. Wilson.	David S. Gooding.
5	John Coburn.	Cyrus F. McNutt.
6	Morton C. Hunter.	Daniel W. Voorhees.
7	Thomas J. Cason.	Mahlon D. Manson.
8	James N. Tyner.	Thomas E. Whiteside.
9	John P. C. Shanks.	John Enos Neff.
10	Henry B. Sayler.	B. Van Long.
11	Jasper Packard.	John A. Hendricks.

In the present House the Indiana delegation consists of six Republicans and five Democrats. They were elected in 1870 by the following vote:

District.	Rep.	Dem.	Majority.
1	15327	17577	2250 Dem.
2	11116	16950	5834 Dem.
3	12972	15396	2424 Dem.
4	13861	12857	4 Rep.
5	14153	13737	416 Rep.
6	15842	17266	1425 Dem.
7	15145	15538	393 Dem.
8	15113	13149	1964 Rep.
9	13790	13396	394 Rep.
10	14130	9132	5018 Rep.
11	14459	13052	1407 Rep.

The Legislature to be chosen in Indiana will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Oliver P. Morton, whose term expires in 1873. The Legislature last chosen was composed as follows, but was dissolved in February, 1871, by the resignation of most of the Republican members, leaving the body without a quorum:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	24	47	71
Democrats	26	53	79
Democratic majority	2	6	8

NEBRASKA.

The election in Nebraska for Governor and other State officers, one member of Congress and members of the Legislature, also takes place on Tuesday, Oct. 8. The following are the candidates for the leading offices:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Robert W. Furnas.	H. C. Lett.
Chief-Justice	George B. Lake.	Jas. M. Woolworth.
Ass. Justice	Daniel Gantt.	S. H. Calhoun.
Ass. Justice	Samuel Maxwell.	Seth Robinson.
Sec. of State	John J. Gosper.	Christian Rathman.
Auditor	John B. Weston.	John H. Clarke.
Treasurer	Henry A. Koenig.	F. W. Hohmann.
Att'y-General	J. R. Webster.	Aug't Schoenheit.
Congressman	Lorenzo Crounse.	Jesse F. Warner.

The vote of Nebraska, in recent years, has been as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
1870..Governor	11,126	8,648	2,478
1870..Congress	12,375	7,967	4,408
1868..Governor	8,679	6,188	2,491
1868..President	9,729	5,439	4,290
1866..Governor	4,093	3,948	145

The Legislature last chosen was composed as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	10	30	40
Democrats	3	9	12
Republican majority	7	21	28

OHIO.

Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, will elect some of its State officers, members of the State Legislature and Congressmen. The candidates for the State officers to be chosen are:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Secretary of State	Allen T. Wikoff.	A. J. Wiley.
Supreme Court Judge	John Welsh.	John L. Green.
Board Public Works	Rich. R. Porter.	Isaac B. Wiley.

The vote of Ohio at recent general elections has resulted as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
1871..Governor	238,273	218,105	20,168
1870..Secretary of State	221,709	205,015	16,694

[In 1871 the Temperance Party threw 4,084 votes for its candidate for Governor, and in 1870 it threw 2,868 votes for Secretary of State.]

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
1869..Governor	236,082	228,581	7,518
1868..Secretary of State	267,065	249,833	17,232
1868..President	280,128	238,700	41,428
1867..Governor	243,605	240,622	2,983
1866..Secretary of State	256,302	213,606	42,696

The candidates for members of Congress are as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	Benjamin Eggleston.	Milton Sayler.
	Chas. P. Taft (vacancy).	Oscar J. Dodds.
2	Rutherford B. Hayes.	Henry B. Banning.
3	John Q. Smith.	John W. Sohn.
4	Lewis B. Gunckel.	James J. Winans.
5	No nomination.	Charles N. Lamison.
6	Isaac R. Sherwood.	Frank H. Hurd.
7	John T. Wilson.	Lawrence T. Neal.
8	William Lawrence.	J. J. Munson.
9	J. W. Robinson.	George W. Morgan.
10	Charles Foster.	Rush R. Sloane.
11	Hezekiah S. Bundy.	Samuel F. Nash.
12	James Taylor.	Hugh J. Jewett.
13	Lucius P. Marsh.	Milton I. Southard.
14	Thomas R. Douglass.	John Berry.
15	William P. Sprague.	Richard R. Hudson.
16	Lorenzo Danford.	Christopher L. Poorman.
17	L. D. Woodworth.	Richard Brown.
18	James Monroe.	Norton Townsend.
19	James A. Garfield.	Milton Sutliff.
20	Richard C. Parsons.	Selah Chamberlain.

Since the last election there has been a new apportionment of Congressional districts in Ohio, consequent upon its increased representation in the Lower House. The delegation from the State in the present House consists of nineteen members, fourteen Republicans and five Democrats. Of the Republicans, one, Aaron F. Perry, of the First District, has resigned, thus rendering vacant a seat which is to be filled at the regular election in October. The present Legislature is composed as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	18	57	75
Democrats	18	48	66
Republican majority	0	9	9

PENNSYLVANIA.

The most important State election to occur on Tuesday, Oct. 8, is that in Pennsylvania, which then elects its State officers, members of Congress, members of a Convention to revise the State Constitution, and a portion of its Legislature. Candidates for State officers have been nominated by the Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, and Labor Reformers, as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	J. F. Hartranft.	Chas. R. Buckalew.
Supreme Judge	Ulysses Mercur.	James Thompson.
Auditor	Harrison Allen.	Wm. H. Hartley.
	Labor Reform.	Prohibition.
Governor	Wm. P. Schell.	Simeon B. Chase.
Supreme Judge	Jas. Thompson.	Joseph Henderson.
Auditor	F. McAdams.	Barr Spangler.
Congressmen at Large	Jas. W. Hopkins.	Geo. F. McFarland.
	Jos. W. Cake.	A. J. Clark.
	......	B. Rush Bradford.

The vote of Pennsylvania in recent elections has been as follows—3,175 votes having been cast for the Temperance candidate for Auditor-General in 1871:

	Rep.	Dem.	Majority.
1871..Auditor-General	283,969	269,509	14,460 Rep.
1869..Governor	290,552	285,956	4,596 Rep.
1868..Auditor-General	331,416	324,739	6,677 Rep.
1868..President	342,280	313,382	28,898 Rep.
1867..Sup. Court Judge	266,824	267,746	922 Dem.

The candidates for members of Congress, so far they have been announced, are these:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
At Large.	Glenni W. Scofield.	Richard Vaux.
	Charles Albright.	James H. Hopkins.
	Lemuel Todd.	Hendrick B. Wright.
1	David F. Houston.	Samuel J. Randall.
2	Charles O'Neill.	E. Joy Morris.
3	Leonard Myers.	Hermann A. Vogelbach.
4	William D. Kelley.	Walter B. Mitchell.
5	Alfred C. Harmer.	Symington Philips.
6	James S. Biery.	William H. Witte.
7	William S. Moore.	Franklin Taylor.
8	James Millholland.	Heister Clymer.
9	A. Herr Smith.	......
10	John W. Killinger.	Bernard Reilly.
11	D. C. Howell.	John B. Storm.
12	L. D. Shoemaker.	Stanley Woodward.
13	......	Benneville K. Rhodes.
14	John B. Packer.	......
15	William A. Sponsler.	John A. Magee.
16	John Cessna.	Benjamin F. Meyers.
17	Abraham A. Barker.	R. Milton Speer.
18	Sobieski Ross.	Henry Sherwood.
19	Carlton B. Curtis.	Thomas L. Kane.
20	Hiram L. Richmond.	Samuel Griffith.
21	A. Wilson Taylor.	Henry D. Foster.
22	James S. Negley.	James King.
23	Eben. McJunkin.	......
24	W. S. Moore.	William McClelland.

Andrew D. Vandling, an influential Democrat of Perry County, is an independent Anti-Greeley candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth District. There is a split among the Democrats of the Sixth District. The Montgomery County delegation to their Convention denounce the nomination of Witte as fraudulent, and are again running Ephraim L. Acker, member of the present House.

Pennsylvania's delegation in the present Congress is made up of thirteen Republican, (including one elected by the aid of Democratic votes, in the Second District,) and eleven Democrats, who were chosen in 1870, by the following vote:

District.	Republican.	Democratic.	Majority.
1	6726	10869	4143 Dem.
2	10134	11059	925 Dem.
3	9778	8453	1325 Rep.
4	14324	11622	2702 Rep.
5	11561	11401	160 Rep.
6	11072	12049	977 Dem.
7	10408	8231	2177 Rep.
8	5045	10411	5366 Dem.
9	9722	7411	2311 Rep.
10	11330	10697	633 Rep.
11	9259	12444	3185 Dem.
12	13279	12059	1220 Rep.
13	11117	10993	124 Rep.
14	13632	11298	2334 Rep.
15	10419	13869	3450 Dem.
16	12444	12459	15 Dem.
17	10024	10035	11 Dem.
18	13178	13205	27 Dem.
19	13055	12451	604 Rep.
20	13777	14146	369 Dem.
21	11699	12409	710 Dem.
22	11230	8098	3219 Rep.
23	12591	8891	3700 Rep.
24	11506	12264	758 Dem.

The Legislature to be chosen in Pennsylvania will choose a United States Senator, in place of Hon. Simon Cameron, Republican, whose term expires in 1873. Of the thirty-three members composing the State Senate, eleven are to be elected this Fall, twenty-two holding over, of whom ten are Republicans, eleven are Democrats, and one independent—A. K. McClure, who has shown by his votes that, on party questions, he will act with the opposition, making the Senate stand, practically, ten Republicans to twelve Democrats. Of the eleven districts which elect Senators this Fall, seven gave Republican and four gave Democratic majorities in 1871. Thus, to secure control of the body, the Republicans must carry all these seven districts, or, failing to do so, must make it up by carrying one or more of those which gave majorities against them last Fall. The Legislature as last constituted was composed politically as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	16	56	72
Democrats	17	44	61
Dem. majority	1	Rep maj. 12	11

The people of Pennsylvania are also to vote upon a proposed amendment to their State Constitution, whereby, if it is ratified, the State Treasurer will become an elective officer.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The elections of the month will close with that in South Carolina, which will occur on Wednesday, Oct. 16. Politics in the Palmetto State continue in a dubious state. The Democrats have decided to make no nominations for State officers. The Republican Convention split, and the result is two separate tickets, as follows, c denoting that the candidate is a colored man:

	Republican.	Repub. Bolters.
Governor	Franklin J. Moses, Jr.	Reuben Tomlinson
Lieut.-Gov.	R. H. Gleaves, c.	Jas. H. Hayne, c.
Treasurer	Francis L. Cardozo, c.	Edwin F. Gary.
Sec. of State	Henry E. Hayne, c.	Macon B. Allen, c.
Att'y-General	Samuel W. Melton.	John T. Greene.
Supt. Educ'n	Justus K. Jillson, c.	B. L. Roberts, c.

The vote of the State of South Carolina in recent elections has been as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
1870..Governor	85071	51537	33534
1868..Governor	69693	23057	46636
1868..President	62916	45237	17679

The candidates for members of Congress, as far as announced, are:

	Republican.	Democratic.
At Large	R. H. Cain, c.	Lewis E. Johnson.
1	Joseph H. Rainey, c.	......
2	Alonzo J. Ransier, c.	......
3	Robert B. Elliott, c.	......
4	Alexander S. Wallace.	Benjamin F. Perry.

The present representation of South Carolina in the Lower House of Congress consists of four Republicans. The vote in 1870 resulted as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
1	20221	11628	8593
2	16686	15700	986
3	20564	13967	6597
4	16746	13442	3304

The Legislature to be chosen will elect a United States Senator, in place of Hon. Frederick A. Sawyer, whose term expires in 1873. Thirteen members of the Senate hold over, leaving seventeen to be elected at this time. The Legislature last chosen was composed as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	25	100	125
Democrats	5	21	26
Republican majority	20	79	99

The people of South Carolina are also to vote upon two proposed amendments to their State Constitution. One provides that the biennial State elections shall hereafter occur on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, thus bringing it on the same day as the Presidential election in the years in which that is held. The second amendment proposed forbids the General Assembly to create any further debt or obligation, either by the loan of the credit of the State, by guarantee, indorsement, or otherwise, except for the ordinary and current business of the State, without first submitting the question to the vote of the people at a general State election, and obtaining in its favor the votes of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the State. Each of these amendments must be also ratified by a two-thirds vote of the next General Assembly before they can become of force.

The Republican Torch in New-Jersey.

We notice that in addition to the call for a Convention at Washington, Warren County, N. J., to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Fourth District of New-Jersey, that a grand mass ratification meeting will be held at the same place and time, viz., on Friday, Sept. 27, at which Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen and other eminent speakers are to address the people. The whole to conclude with a grand torch-light procession in the evening, and speeches by [illegible] G. Shipman, Esqs., and others. Should the evening be pleasant probably over 5,000 will join in the procession.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Liberal Republicanism in the North-Eastern Counties—Slight Disaffection With the State Ticket—About the Usual Majorities Expected by Each Party—Curtin's Course Regretted but not Followed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Friday, Sept. 27, 1872.

It is the same old story in North-eastern Pennsylvania as everywhere else. The disease called "Liberal" Republicanism, if it ever prevailed there at all, is now so nearly eradicated that the district presents practically a clean bill of health. The counties bordering on "York State"—Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga and Potter—where the distemper was reported to have taken the epidemic form, are as free from it at the present time as the healthiest counties in the State. Owing to the sparse population, every case immediately becomes known to the whole surrounding country, and, like sporadic cases of cholera or small-pox, is so much talked about that the impression gets abroad that the whole population is infected. But the truth is that a one-armed soldier in either of the counties can count them all on his fingers. There is, however, some defection among the Republicans on the State ticket, which, in one or two counties will show itself at the October election. Wayne, the north-eastern county of the State, is especially disaffected. The *Citizen*, the only Republican paper in the county, refuses to support Hartranft for Governor, and there are said to be eighty-five Republicans in Honesdale who have enrolled their names on a Buckalew Club. Wayne County usually gives four or five hundred Democratic majority. Last year, in the election for Auditor-General, it gave 315 majority, and at the last Gubernatorial election, in 1869, it gave 480. I would not be surprised if it gave six hundred majority for Buckalew in October. Susquehanna County is usually Republican by one thousand majority. Last year the majority was 1,098, and in 1869 1,060. The Republicans say it will not be less than 1,100 in October. Bradford County is also Republican by a majority varying from two thousand to three thousand, and will probably reach the latter figure in October. Tioga County gave 2,700 majority in 1869, and 1,871 majority last year. This year they estimate 2,500 on the Gubernatorial ticket, which will be largely increased in November. The defection from Hartranft in these counties, as in Luzerne, where it is more serious than in either of the border counties, does not arise out of the slanderous attacks that have been made on that gentleman, but comes from dissatisfaction and disappointment at the result of the State Convention which nominated Gen. Hartranft. Ex-Congressman Ketchum, of Wilkesbarre, was his chief competitor, and was strongly supported in the Convention by Luzerne and most of the border counties. He is very popular in this section of the State, and his failure to get the nomination was taken very much at heart by himself and his friends, who, as usual in such cases, attribute the success of his rival to the use of money or some other unfair means. Mr. Ketchum himself has taken the stump, however, for Gen. Hartranft, but complaint is made that he speaks everywhere but in those sections where his speeches are most needed.

In Luzerne County, which is territorially the largest county in the State, and has a population of about 175,000, the Democrats claim that the disaffection will secure them 1,500 Republican votes for Buckalew in October. The Democratic majority varies largely in this county—running all the way from 1,000 to 3,000, according to local influences affecting the ticket. The Republicans concede that they will get 3,000 majority in October; while some Democrats claim as high as 5,000. If the Labor Reform candidate, Schell, remains in the field, I do not think Buckalew's majority will exceed 3,000. The City of Scranton, which now has a population, including the enlarged city limits, of about 40,000, will give 1,000 or more Democratic majority. The Greeley Republicans in the city number about twenty-five, and in the County about 150. This is the Republican estimate. The Democrats estimate the number much larger; they are unable to name the men, but they talk vaguely here, as elsewhere, about a "great undercurrent" that is destined to sweep untold Republicans into their ranks at the proper time. The leader of the Greeleyites here is one Hon. Geo. Coray, a soreheaded Ex-State Senator, who wanted the nomination for Congress and couldn't get it. L. D. Schoemaker, the present member, has been renominated by the Republicans, and will probably be re-elected, notwithstanding the district is largely Democratic.

The Democrats are trying hard to make capital out of Ex-Gov. Curtin's eleventh-hour manifesto against Hartranft, but it is no go. The Curtin rose too late. The audience had got tired of waiting and left, and they can't be enticed back at this late hour. It is amusing, however, and ought to gladden the heart of Ex-Gov. Curtin, to hear the old Copperhead Democrats of Pennsylvania beslobber him with their praise. One would think, to listen to their enthusiastic encomiums upon the "great war Governor," that they had always been his warmest supporters, instead of cursing him and his acts, as they did all through the war. It is to be hoped that the Governor is pleased with his new backers, but the loyal men of Pennsylvania who upheld his hands during the great national struggle cannot forget that his present eulogists were then his bitterest foes, and, while they regret for his own sake that he has taken the stand he has, they must respectfully decline to follow him into the Democratic camp.

LIBERAL IMPECUNIOSITY.

A Dodge to Replenish the Exchequer—Threatened Trouble Among the Officials.

The Liberal Republican National Committee "puts up" at the Glenham Hotel, Fifth-avenue, but the members thereof do not "put up" financially to an extent in keeping with such aristocratic airs. There has been a lamentable lack of money to prosecute the campaign, and to supply the deficiency caused by the North Carolina campaign, the managers hit upon the idea of appointing on the Committee a half dozen wealthy merchants with Greeley proclivities. It was believed this "honor" would induce them to "shell out;" and it seems that temporary relief was realized, and the expenses of various orators sent out upon a "gaseous" mission have been paid out of this relief fund. The Committee is held personally responsible for the rent of the head-quarters. The cause of this impecuniosity is variously ascribed to a lack of energy upon the part of the managers of the Liberal "machine," and to a want of confidence in its responsibility by the moneyed friends of Greeley. This is explained by communicative Democratics on the ground that the Liberals have acted the part of political confidence operators. They have induced the Democrats to believe that they were much stronger than they are in respect to the polling of votes. The Democratic National Committee have refused repeatedly to succor the needy Liberals, and the Democrats of the State find too much use for their money in forwarding the election of their State candidates to lend any assistance.

There is also a lamentable lack of that harmony so essential to the smooth and successful running of an executive organization. There is just now quite a tempest in a teapot over the ejection of Secretary Judge Jasper W. Johnson, of Oregon, from his official position. The first intimation which Judge Johnson received of his removal from responsibility was a printed heading to the circulars of the Committee. His name, and that of Daniel R. Goodloe, of North Carolina, also a Secretary, while retained in the list of national committeemen, have been stricken off as Secretaries, and another member of the Committee, T. C. Everts, of Montana, substituted.

The change, it is said, has been unwarrantably made by Ethan Allen, and no little indignation is felt against him. Mr. Johnson, it is said, will appeal to the members of the National Committee against Allen's arbitrary action, and the latter expresses himself as indifferent. Allen is backed by Horace Greeley, while Johnson owed his appointment to his personal friend B. Gratz Brown, and wields a considerable power among the Greeleyites on the Pacific slope.

Whether Messrs. Greeley and Brown will take sides with the disputants remains to be seen. If so, a serious division may arise between the two candidates before November.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Glance at the Situation in the Bay State.

Democratic Heads Under the Liberal Bonnets—The Republicans in Solid Column Sure of the Usual Overwhelming Victory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1872.

The full force of the Liberal movement in Massachusetts is now thoroughly understood, since the members of that faction have held a Convention, and demonstrated who their representative men are, and shown how sparsely they are distributed in their ranks. When Mr. Sumner and Gen. Banks formally renounced their allegiance to the Republican Party, and the first news of a supposed Democratic victory in North Carolina came to hand, the Republicans of Massachusetts were in a peculiar frame of mind. Men wanted to know in all sections what was coming next. The Saturday of that week was a memorable one in political circles, and in all political clubs it was known as the "blue Saturday." But how the clouds were lifted on the following Monday, when came the glorious news of a Republican victory, all now know. Men who had been inclined to believe that there might possibly be a "tidal wave" of greater or less magnitude, saw clearly a mud-puddle of the smallest type, and also that the waters had simply been stirred as in the past by the Democracy. From that day to this, the Republican Party in the Old Bay State have been as united, as firm, and as strong as it ever has been in the past. Within a few years there has been a third party in the Gubernatorial field on the labor platform, and twice or more, a fourth on the temperance question, and although both have polled a considerable vote, neither has been able to make any very strong impression on the general result, and the Republican Party has invariably been strong enough to furnish them with file leaders to work their machinery without in the least weakening their own strong columns.

GEN. BANKS' FOLLOWING.

The tail to Gen. Banks' kite is a very small one. As charitable politicians phrase it, Gen. Banks has been a little "faded," of late years, but he never stood better in his party and district than he did when he told the Lynn Republicans that his arguments must be on the other side of the question. He would undoubtedly have been renominated and re-elected in that district, but now, as a Democrat, he can hardly be returned. What induced him to join the Greeley movement of course he knows better than anybody else, and it might be considered unfair to impute to him other than impulses of the loftiest patriotism. That is the phrase Democrats employ in describing this particular conversion, but the Republicans in his district take a different view of the matter. If we take the General on his speeches and letters, of course we may be allowed to state simply what some of his old political friends ascribe the change. One reason they give is that the Administration did not show enough attention to him, and that he thought Gen. Butler had altogether too much influence at court, and that he upset some of his plans in his district. Another is that he would have made an excellent Minister to France, where he would probably be sent if Mr. Greeley had any chance of an election. It will be remembered that his letter came out when North Carolina was supposed to have felt the force of the great tidal wave as shown in the Democratic (!) majorities, and there are many people who express their private opinion very publicly that he would have remained within the fold if it had been a week later, and the true returns from North Carolina had arrived. Whether this be true or not the die is cast, and Gen. Banks has joined the Democracy, or as he puts it, he trains with a little party, whose position reminds him (but very few other people,) of the early history of the Anti-Slavery Party. He does not talk very stoutly of tidal waves, or of success, except in a very vague "ultimate" sort of a fashion, and such a shrewd observer as he is must necessarily have hard work to come within a thousand miles of predicting Mr. Greeley's election. And so he talks of a party which is to bring in all sections and all classes of the people to its support at some distant day, such as the Democratic Party never can do. When we in Massachusetts hear that a prominent Republican in Ohio or Illinois has declared for Greeley, we naturally suppose that the party in that State is somewhat demoralized; and when Ohio or Illinois men hear that Sumner or Banks has gone the same way, they naturally suppose our foundations are shaken; but the reverse is true of our condition, and doubtless is of theirs. Mr. Sumner's Republican followers are more numerous than those of Gen. Banks—if "numerous" can possibly be used in this connection—but each practically stands alone, with very little save a partially divided Democracy behind. In years gone by in political contests, I have heard it remarked that many Democrats would vote for the State or national Republican nominees, but when they went to the polls they voted as usual on the other side. And generally the statement has amounted to just that. But now Democrats have publicly renounced the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominations, and come out squarely for Grant, and there is no mistake in the matter. In one or two instances they have spoken on the stump, and been hissed by their old associates, and so far as anybody can ascertain by straws, there are just about as many Democrats who will vote for Grant, or not at all, as there are Republicans who will vote for Greeley.

Whether Gen. Banks will run or not in the new Fifth District does not appear to be definitely known. Mr. Gooch, who was his predecessor, and is very popular in the district, is the Republican nominee. The fight in this State will undoubtedly be in that district, but Mr. Gooch's election is certain, judging from the condition of the party and the reports from all parts of the district.

THE LIBERAL PROSPECTS.

The Liberal prospects are about as promising as those of the Democratic Party have been at any time these ten years back. We hear now and then of thirty-five thousand Liberal Republican votes in Massachusetts. You might as well look for thirty-five thousand apples on a crab-apple tree. If they poll ten thousand their leaders will be agreeably disappointed, and if they poll six they will do full as well as any sane politician expects of them. Mr. Bird, of Walpole, is their strongest man and best organizer. He lacks in this fight the troops which have been with him heretofore, and he is in much the same condition Grant would have been if he had been obliged to face Lee's army with six or seven hundred of our invalid corps at his back. There could in that case have been but one result, and that would have been complete defeat. As for the Liberal Convention it was enthusiastic, to be sure, but its enthusiasm reminded an on-looker most forcibly of the boy who was accustomed to whistling to keep his courage up when he was passing through the woods at night. That Convention was made up in its three hundred votes of about one-half Labor Reformers who have been in the labor organization for the last four years, about one-quarter disappointed office-seekers or discharged office-holders, and one-quarter patriots, who earnestly believe that the country demands Horace Greeley—or anybody to beat Grant. Allow twenty Republican votes for each of the three hundred delegates and you have their constituency pretty liberally proportioned. Horace Greeley wouldn't say every Democrat was a thief, but he would say that every thief was a Democrat. I do not say every member of that Convention was a disappointed office-seeker or discharged office-holder; but very few of that class of men were at home on the day that Convention was held. It is of no use to enumerate the men who were there, as the list would be a very brief one of men who left their party in good standing. Many of them have switched off before on a side track; some have been dickering with the Democracy for years, and having become a little "faded" in the Republican Party, were glad of an opportunity to join the Democratic Party in a way which had an air of respectability about it. It was lucky that the hall was small. In a large hall where political State conventions are generally held the Convention would have looked as some of the audience did at the evening concerts at the Coliseum last June—terribly thin. They, fortunately, braked out a small hall, on the principle that it is better to be a big toad in a small puddle than a small toad in a big puddle, but they joined the Democracy at the close, as they might have done at the beginning, and saved both time and the [illegible] of the bell. If Sumner does not "bolt" as their nominee, they cannot select a candidate who will run so well as even he would; but whatever they do, whoever they nominate, the Republicans of the whole country can rely on one of those good, old-fashioned majorities of the past, which have always encouraged that great party from Maine to California and from the lakes to the Gulf. Massachusetts Republicans remember their record, and they will maintain the high reputation this State has gained in the past, which to-day makes her fame so glorious and them so proud of their citizenship.

THE WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

Congratulatory Meeting of Republican Women in Boston—Adoption of an Address.

The meeting of Republican women of Massachusetts, and their friends, at Tremont Temple, Boston, Wednesday night, was a very large and enthusiastic one, its object being to rejoice over the adoption of the woman's suffrage planks in the Republican National and State platforms, and to ratify the nominations of Grant and Wilson, Washburn and Talbot. Rev. James Freeman Clarke presided, and eloquent addresses were made by Mary L. Livermore, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and others. The following address was presented and adopted:

To the Women of America:

The time has come, in the progress of civilization, when the women of America may make themselves felt in politics as a recognized and beneficent power. This manifestation will naturally precede the establishment of the equal rights of woman, as cause precedes effect.

The National Republican Convention, recently held in Philadelphia, unanimously adopted the following as a part of its declaration of principles:

"14. The Republican Party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their admission to wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction; and the honest demand of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration."

The cause of woman is the cause of civilization; and, in the providence of God, the Republican Party has been pre-eminently the party of civilization. It has effectually suppressed a most formidable rebellion, excited and carried on to perpetuate the worst form of tyranny ever inflicted upon mankind, and has maintained the Union and its free institutions at a priceless cost. It has liberated four million slaves—one half of whom were women. It has lifted them from the auction-block to the plane of American citizenship. It has essentially aided a grand educational movement at the South, which must ultimately be of inestimable value to that depressed and impoverished section of our country in all that pertains to popular enlightenment, general industry, business enterprise, accumulative prosperity and public order. It has conferred political equality upon four hundred thousand colored men, once bought and sold in the market like cattle. It has gathered to itself an overwhelming proportion of the intelligence, virtue, patriotism and moral of the land. It has evinced a disposition to enlarge its sphere of action for the furtherance of equal rights to the extent of its possibilities, in accordance with the progressive spirit of the age. While, in all these and other matters of vital importance to our national unity and stability, it has been persistently and virulently opposed by the Democratic Party, to the imperiling of our dearest rights and most precious interests as a people.

Therefore we hail the Republican recognition of woman's devotion to freedom in the past as a tribute well-timed and well-deserved; we accept the Republican congratulation upon woman's admission to wider fields of usefulness as opportune and statesmanlike; we receive the Republican assurance of respectful consideration for woman's rights in the future as a sincere expression of good will, and as an initiatory step toward securing the elective franchise for all citizens, irrespective of sex.

In submitting this grave issue to the "respectful consideration" of all parties, the Republican Party has not only indicated an increasing sense of justice, but has done much toward hastening the hour for its satisfactory solution. Already the Republicans of Massachusetts have responded by adopting a platform containing the following explicit declaration:

"5. Resolved, That we heartily approve of the recognition of the rights of woman contained in the fourteenth clause of the national Republican platform; that the Republican Party of Massachusetts, as the representative of liberty and progress, is in favor of extending suffrage on equal terms to all American citizens, irrespective of sex, and will hail the day when the educated intellect and enlightened conscience of women will find direct expression at the ballot-box."

In marked and dishonorable contrast with this advanced action of the Republican Conventions at Philadelphia and Worcester was the refusal of the so-called Liberal Convention at Cincinnati, and the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, to admit women as delegates or to give the slightest heed to woman's claim which was respectfully presented to them; thus evincing a settled purpose to discountenance any consideration of the "honest demand" of American women "for additional rights" or political enfranchisement.

We believe the utmost reliance may be placed upon the readiness of President Grant to sustain any Congressional action that may be taken, under his administration, in favor of basing the right of suffrage upon personality, and not upon sex; so that whatever may be the limitations to the exercise of that right, they shall cease to be proscriptive in reference to a natural distinction which ought not to affect the liberties and interests of a human being. In his numerous appointments of women to the superintendence of post-offices and other public trusts, he has given practical proof that he is in favor of woman's admission to wider fields of usefulness; and in the employment of thousands of women in the various departments of the General Government, a similar spirit has been indicated on an unexampled scale.

In the person of his Presidential competitor, Horace Greeley, we see one who formerly gave his hearty approval to woman's rights movement, but who has since treated it with hostility and contempt, and whose journal, the *Tribune*, has dealt it many an unmerited blow. It behooves every woman, therefore, who desires the success of that movement, the removal of an odious proscription and the abolishment of caste legislation, to exert her utmost personal, social and moral influence to prevent his election. In the nomination of Henry Wilson for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, we have additional evidence of the purpose of the Republican Party to take no step backward, but to advance the standard of impartial liberty. In him we recognize the upright and sagacious statesman, the early and devoted advocate of the oppressed, and the outspoken supporter of the claim of woman to a just share of political representation.

We are willing to trust the Republican Party and its candidates as saying what they mean, and meaning what they say; and, in view of their honorable record, we have no fear of a betrayal on their part.

Let us show our country and the world that the women of America are capable of political responsibility, by wisely accepting the progressive platform of the Philadelphia Convention as prophetic of our complete enfranchisement at no distant day. Let us everywhere co-operate to create an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the party that deems our claim to the ballot worthy of respectful consideration wherever fairly and properly presented, and to defeat the party that ignores our claim.

So shall the cause of equal rights continue to march on until its shining goal is attained, and a people's government is established on the indestructible basis of "the consent of the governed."

Signed, in behalf of the Republican women of Massachusetts, in Convention assembled.

Lydia Maria Child,	Helen E. Garrison,
Harriet Beecher Stowe,	Abby W. May,
Elizabeth Stuart Phelps,	Caroline M. Severance,
Louisa M. Alcott,	Harriet H. Robinson,
Grace Greenwood,	Margaret W. Campbell,
Julia Ward Howe,	Mary F. Eastman,
Mary A. Livermore,	Ada C. Bowles,
Elizabeth P. Peabody,	Lucy Stone,

BOSTON, Sept. 25, 1872. Committee.

Letters were read from George William Curtis, George F. Hoar, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Lydia Maria Child and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, heartily approving the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Ames and the Pacific Railroad—Mr. Samuel Bowles as a Retailer of Slander.

From the Worcester Spy.

The Springfield *Republican* publishes the following as an extract from correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*:

"It will ever be a subject of scandal to an inquiring posterity that Schuyler Colfax, as well as his successor, James G. Blaine, kept at the head of the Pacific Railroad Committee in the House of Representatives this Oakes Ames. He was a large, heavy-set, secretive shovel-maker from the Taunton District of Massachusetts, who kept his pockets full of free passes over this railroad, and dealt them out judiciously to whoever might be able to do him either good or injury. A member of Congress, and as such obligated to protect the Government in its property in the Pacific Railways, Oakes Ames was all the while a member of the Credit Mobilier, and a brother of the President of the road. He never made a proposition concerning this road which did not become the law or the observance by act of Congress. He carried through Congress a scandalous proposition by which the Government abandoned its first mortgage of this highway, and allowed the private mortgage bonds of the Railroad Company to take precedence and crowded the Government with a second mortgage. He was able, with the help of the most eminent men in the Republican Party, to collect from the United States the gross sum for carrying the mails over this road, while at the same time he never paid the interest on the Government bonds as it accrued. In short, the Union Pacific Railroad first begged a loan from the United States of from $16,000 to $17,000 a mile, and then robbed it of the interest on the loan, forced the loan itself back to a contingent place, and pasted it over with another, and a private loan of its own, and then swindled it out of the whole gross sums for the mail service."

This extract contains more deliberate lies than sentences. A few statements of facts, that can be verified by the record, will enable the reader to detect them.

1. Mr. Colfax did not keep Mr. Ames "at the head of the Pacific Railroad Committee." That Committee was appointed by Mr. Colfax, Dec. 16, 1863, as a select Committee, with Thaddeus Stevens as Chairman. In the next two Congresses its Chairman was Hiram Price, of Iowa.

2. Since Mr. Blaine became Speaker, Wm. A. Wheeler, of New-York, has been Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, and Mr. Ames has not been a member of it.

3. Since Mr. Ames became connected with the Pacific Railroad enterprise there has been no act of Congress passed in aid of the Pacific Railroad, and no legislation in regard to it, except a clause in an army appropriation bill, re-affirming one of the conditions of the contract, and a joint resolution authorizing the Company to establish its head-quarters in Boston.

4. It was the Government that besought private parties to build the road, offering bonds and lands in aid of the enterprise; and it is a false and shameless way of stating the case, to say that private parties besought the Government to aid a private enterprise, or to say that "the Pacific Railroad first begged a loan of the United States." The truth is, the Government begged the formation of a Pacific Railroad Company that would undertake to build this road, and made offers to secure it.

5. The Government offered, in the legislation of 1864, to take a second mortgage as security for its bonds, as an inducement to secure the commencement of a company that would do the work. At the same time, it limited the issue of first mortgage bonds, so as to make the whole secure. Therefore, it is infamous to describe this arrangement as a "scandalous proposition" of Mr. Ames. In 1864, when the contract was thus arranged, he was not connected with the undertaking, and did not expect to be connected with it, because he thought it too hazardous.

6. Under the arrangement provided by the legislation of 1864, the work of building the road was undertaken by gentlemen residing chiefly in New-York City. How many of them resided elsewhere we are unable to say; but Mr. Ames was not one of them, and we happen to know that, when these gentlemen accepted the proposed contract he thought the undertaking too perilous for him. After beginning the work the New-York company broke down. It became necessary to accept failure or reorganize the company, with new heads and hands to manage it. It was then, and not until then, that Mr. Ames became connected with the enterprise.

7. Mr. Ames and his associates who built the road so speedily, did so without asking or receiving any change whatever, in the terms prescribed by the legislation under which their predecessors had attempted to do the work. Nothing was added to the contract in aid of the Company; and there was no further action of Congress in regard to the matter, excepting what we have already specified. Meanwhile, Mr. Ames advanced money to the full extent of his ability, and involved his property in the enterprise, so deeply, that, something more than a year ago, embarrassment on this account caused him to suspend payment, and ask the forbearance of his creditors.

8. In regard to such talk as that of this dirty libeler, when he says Mr. Ames was able to "swindle the Government out of the whole gross sums for the mail service," we have previously had something to say. It was a part of the contract with the predecessors of Mr. Ames and his associates, that one-half of the compensation for Government transportation should be retained by the Government and credited on the bond account, and that the other half should be paid to the Company; and the Government did not expect to receive much from this source previous to 1876, that being the year in which the contract required the road to be finished and ready for business. One-half of the compensation has been regularly retained by the Government from the beginning. This part of the contract has never been changed, and when a question was raised in regard to it, it was re-affirmed.

We expose these lies because they are circulated in all the "high-toned and independent reform newspapers," and even scattered about by Horace Greeley, as he "swings around the circle." The Springfield *Republican* has had a letter from Boston, on Mr. Ames, all written in the same strain. Those who invent and circulate such falsehoods, make themselves foul and base; but they cannot change the truth. They do all this, and yet have the audacity to call themselves "reformers!" Can they understand, will they ever be able to understand, the profound disgust with which their professions are regarded by all honest people whose reason has not been demoralized? We neither own or expect to own so much as a cent's worth of the bonds or stock of the Pacific Railroad, and have no interest in it beyond that which is shared by the public in general. But we feel no little disgust and indignation toward such deliberate, reckless, shameless lying in the name of "reform."

WISCONSIN.

Campaign Prospects—Enthusiasm of the Republicans—Schurz at Watertown—Horn's Defection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1872.

The campaign prospects, which have always been, since the commencement of the present Presidential canvass, encouraging for the Republicans, are now assuming a definite certainty, and the evidences are that Wisconsin will roll up for Grant, in November, a majority which will almost equal any she has ever given for any candidate.

WHAT THE CANVASS SHOWS.

In 1868 this State gave Grant a majority of over 24,000. A thorough canvass now shows that his majority will not fall much short of that figure in 1872. Never have the Republicans in this State displayed so much activity and enthusiasm as they now do, and never the Democrats such apathy. Republican campaign clubs have been organized in almost every town and hamlet in the State, and not a stone will be left unturned to give the ticket in November next not only a complimentary, but a decisive, indorsement. Especially in the doubtful or Democratic districts, where the Republicans have always been completely overshadowed by the number of their opponents, is this activity noticeable. Milwaukee, which has been considered one of the Democratic strongholds of the country, now has a Republican Club of young men numbering between three and four thousand members. Every ward has its Grant and Wilson Club, the different nationalities being represented by organizations of such strength as to be decidedly demoralizing to the Greeleyites, who counted on carrying the foreign vote entire for their candidate. The Hollanders in this city have a club numbering nearly 130 voters, and an Irish ward, which has always been almost a unit for the Democracy, has a Grant and Wilson Club of two hundred voters. The activity of the Republicans is all the more effective, as the Greeley Committee seem to be entirely devoid of enthusiasm, and the expediency candidate meets with but a dogged support from his Democratic constituents.

SCHURZ'S FIZZLE.

This state of affairs is not alone confined to this district. The interior of the State makes the same display. On the 18th of this month Carl Schurz, who assumes to carry the German vote of this country in his pocket, was announced to address the citizens of Wisconsin at Watertown, one of the carpet-bagger's numerous places of former residence. The announcement was made some time beforehand, published in all the Greeley papers in the State, and arrangements made with the different lines of railroads to carry those wishing to hear the Reformer speak, to and from Watertown at excursion rates. The Greeley papers foretold the magnitude of the demonstration which was to take place, and it was confidently expected that, at least, as Watertown was a thoroughly Democratic and German town, twenty thousand people would be present. They were doomed to disappointment, however, and what they hoped to be the means of adding strength to the Philosopher's following, and create enthusiasm for the cause, turned out most demoralizing for them, and a swallowing of their own physic. A fair estimate of the number present places it at not more than twenty-five hundred, and many of them were women and young boys.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

Mr. Schurz's visit to his former home, however, was not without some effect, as it served to refreshen the memory of a certain citizen of Watertown, who is familiar with the gentleman's real estate transactions in that place, and will publish affidavits from the Register's office which it is said will show how the records were kept, and tampered with, the statement of Mr. Schurz's lawyer in the Chicago *Tribune* to the contrary notwithstanding.

FROM THE NORTH.

From the northern part of the State the reports are equally encouraging as from elsewhere. Gov. Washburn, who has just made a tour in that direction, says all is well for November. The town of Menomonee, with a population of but 4,000, most the campaign is being pushed with vigor and of them lumbering men, has a Republican Club of over 400 members. This town last year cast but a trifle over 300 votes for the Republican candidate for Governor. The wood-chopper has but few followers even of his own kind in this State.

TRUMBULL.

The Greeleyites have made some futile efforts to stay the tide which is going against them, but so far without effect. Trumbull harangued us just previous to stumping Maine, but if the result of it may be foretold from the immediate effect in the vote of the latter State, there is nothing to fear.

HON. FRED. HORN.

By far the most disheartening occurrence to the Greeleyites, however, more so than the Schurz fizzle, or the New-England election, is the recent defection of one of the most influential German Democrats of the State, Hon. Fred. Horn, who has announced himself as a Straight-out Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, now represented by Alex. Mitchell, who is a candidate for re-election on the Greeley ticket. Mr. Horn has been a resident of this State for thirty-two years, has occupied positions of political honor, and was a member of the last Democratic National Committee. His action cannot fail to weaken materially the strength of the "reform" ticket in this district, especially among the German voters, of whom he has for many years been a respected and popular leader.

OHIO.

Work of the Republican State Committee.

Greeley Tactics—Rousing Republican Meetings—The Congressional Election—The State Sure for Grant and Wilson.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MASSILLON, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1872.

The Republican State Committee of Ohio, though not outwardly demonstrative, have been doing quietly an effective work. The organization of the party throughout the State is in good active working order, and the result next October need not be doubted. A pretty thorough canvass of each county has been made, and the Republican disaffection is pretty well known. This work having been accomplished, and speakers from more closely contested States being unoccupied, the Committee has provided for this week and next a brilliant and vigorous canvass. Appointments for mass conventions have been made for every day from now until the day of election on the 8th of October, to be addressed by the most noted and effective speakers in the land. Henry Wilson has five appointments, beginning at Canton in this county on the 30th. This county—Stark—is the fifth in size in the State, but a close one politically. The Republicans generally carry it by from one to five hundred majority. It has been thoroughly canvassed, under the direction of the County Committee, by local speakers, assisted by A. J. Ricks, Esq., of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle*, who has been in the State making speeches for two weeks. Stark is so close, however, that there are almost always some county officers chosen by both parties. The counties on the north-east and south are strong Republican, and all populous and thrifty, so that Senator Wilson's Canton meeting will be one of the largest he will have in the State. Secretary Delano, Attorney-General Williams, Speaker Blaine, Gen. Ben. F. Butler, Gen. Logan, Gov. Fairchild, and other orators from abroad, will make speeches this week and next. Added to these, such brilliant orators and veteran leaders as Wade, Dennison, Garfield, Bingham and Hays are in the harness. At the Pittsburg Convention I heard Gov. Hayes taken to task because Ohio was letting the canvass go by default; but the meetings that will be held in the coming twelve working days will work the political feeling up high enough to elect the Republican State ticket by fifteen thousand, which will be enough to show that Grant will get thirty thousand majority in November.

GREELEY TACTICS IN OHIO.

The Greeleyites are playing a shrewd game for the October election, and unless Republicans are extra vigilant it will partly succeed. The Republican disaffection in Ohio from Grant is fully offset by the Democratic disaffection from Greeley. So far as any real canvass has yet shown there are many more Democrats who will not vote for Greeley than there are Republicans who will not vote for Grant. This will be shown in November. But the Democrats know that their only hope in November is to make some show of gains in October. They are, therefore, working might and main to have the disaffected Republicans vote with them in October, knowing that on the State ticket their own sore-heads will vote with them. If they can hold their own full vote, and poll in addition the sore-head Republican vote, they will show gains. That they will be able to do this in part seems very probable, so you may look out for some more show of Greeley strength in Ohio in October than in November.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Not only in the respect referred to above but also in the matter of Congressional nominations, have the Greeleyites shown some shrewdness. In all doubtful districts, and wherever they could, they have nominated rich Greeley Republicans for Congress. In this, the Seventeenth Congressional District, the Greeley candidate is Richard Brown, of Tarrytown, a very wealthy manufacturer and a Republican of the prohibition abolition type. The regular nominee is Hon. L. D. Woodworth, an ex-soldier and a man of high character and ability. The Democrats nominated Brown because he had plenty of money, and because he was ambitious enough to spend it profusely. They boast that he will spend fifty thousand dollars in the district, and I judge from the reported purchases of newspaper presses and material, and expensive excursions on the railroads, that he is doing it. But with all his money and influence he will fail. He goes about the district with speakers hired to talk for him. He is introduced to the crowds, bows and scrapes, says not a word, but puts forward his mouthpieces to speak his piece.

In the Cleveland District about the same tactics are pursued. There the Greeleyites put forward Selah Chamberlain, a rich railroad contractor, who furnishes the sinews of war for the Greeley campaign. But there too the case is hopeless, for the Republicans of Cuyahoga do not propose to send a man to Congress whose voice and influence will be against the next Administration. In Cincinnati Ex-Gov. Hayes is opposed by Gen. Banning, a Greeley Republican. The contest there will be close, with the chances favorable to Hayes. In Gen. Morgan's district our friends claim that they will defeat that noted Democratic leader by from five hundred to a thousand.

THE PROSPECTS FOR OCTOBER.

Greeley, following the example of his distinguished colaborer and supporter, Andy Johnson, is "swinging around the circle," making political speeches and canvassing for votes as no Presidential candidate ever did before. He abuses the soldiers and sailors who defended their country, and lauds the rebels who attempted to destroy it. He says the latter have given up everything and ask nothing—and this in face of the fact that in Tennessee, with but one exception, every Democratic candidate for every high office in the State is an ex-rebel military or civil officer, running for office because of their service in the rebellion. But Greeley's stumping tour will do him little good in Ohio. He purposely laid out his route to make several speeches at the right points. Hassaurek, of Cincinnati, flops over about the same time, and Fenton's Professor, in a double-leaded editorial, pronounces Ohio saved. But all this has only served to arouse the Republicans, and in the next two weeks work will be done to elect the Republican ticket by from ten to fifteen thousand. You can rely on this. A. J. R.

John Adams' Appreciation of Sculpture and Painting.

The following letter from the second President of the United States, published by the *American Bibliopolist*, is both curious and characteristic:

QUINCY, Feb. 7, 1819.

DEAR SIR: I have received your polite favor of the 3d of this month. I am afraid you are engaged in speculations that will never be profitable to you. The age of sculpture and painting has not yet arrived in this country, and I hope it will not arrive very soon. Artists have done what they pleased with my face and eyes, head and shoulders, stature and figure, and they have made of them monsters as fit for exhibition as Harlequin or Punch. They may continue to do so as long as they please. I would not give a sixpence for a picture of Raphael or a statue of Phidias. I am confident that you will not find purchasers for your bust, and, therefore, I am sorry that you are engaged in so hopeless a speculation, because I believe you to be a great artist and an amiable man.

I am, Sir, with sincere esteem, your most obedient humble servant, J. ADAMS.

Mons. BINON, Sculptor.

Solid Men of the Last Century.

In Niles' *Principles and Acts of the Revolution* is the following memorandum, said to have been found in the pocketbook of a deceased officer of the Massachusetts line:

WEIGHT OF GREAT CHARACTERS.

AUG. 17, 1783.

Weighed at the Scales at West Point.

	Pounds.
Gen. Washington	[illegible]
Gen. Lincoln	[illegible]
Gen. Knox	[illegible]
Gen. Huntington	[illegible]
Gen. Greaton	[illegible]
Col. Swift	[illegible]
Col. Michael Jackson	[illegible]
Col. Henry Jackson	[illegible]
Lieut.-Col. Huntington	[illegible]
Lieut.-Col. Cobb	[illegible]
Lieut.-Col. Humphries	[illegible]

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

Complete Vindication of Gen. Hartranft by Yerkes.

Exposure of the Foul Conspiracy to Destroy Him.

Grand Republican Rally at Oswego with Conkling and Douglass.

Vigorous Work for Grant in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Straight-Outs of Michigan and Wisconsin Choose Electoral Tickets.

HARTRANFT VINDICATED.

Affidavit of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., Exposing the Conspiracy to Blast the General's Reputation—How the Slanders Were Made Up.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Gov. Geary today pardoned the banker, Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., and City Treasurer Joseph Mercer, confined in the Eastern Penitentiary. The pardons were delivered by the Governor's Private Secretary. One of the first things Yerkes did after being liberated was to make a full vindication of Gen. Hartranft from all the charges made by the Paine-Evans-Forney clique. He made a sworn statement before Mayor Stokely, establishing, first, that the affidavits photographed and sent broadcast over the State, purporting to be made by him before Alderman Dougherty, were forgeries—that he never made and signed them; second, that the account of Gen. Hartranft with him was a perfectly legitimate account, having no connection whatever with the funds of the State, and that in no way, shape or form, did Hartranft through him derive any use, benefit or advantage of any State fund; third, that Dr. Paine, representing himself as an attorney of one of the creditors, obtained access to Yerkes' office, and purloined therefrom his private papers, among them some letters of Hartranft, which have been used to give evidence to the false charges circulated. Yerkes' statement is supported by other strong evidence.

NEW-YORK.

Senator Conkling and Frederick Douglass at Oswego—Grand Republican Rally—Afternoon and Evening Meetings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The most magnificent ovation ever proffered a public man in Oswego County was today extended to Senator Conkling in this city. The day being peculiarly propitious, crowds of people began pouring in at an early hour. Regular and special trains on all the roads centering at this point brought hundreds of enthusiastic Republicans, as well as large delegations of Greeley and semi-Greeley men. At 1 o'clock, the hour of arrival of several trains, the streets in all directions were literally black with people en route for the Rink. The meeting was held under the auspices of the County Committee, of which Hon. D. G. Fort is Chairman. The arrangements were perfect, and the results such as to make the countenances of our Oswego Republicans fairly beam with satisfaction. The mammoth Rink, easily capable of seating 3,000 persons, was simply crammed, and it is estimated that nearly 5,000 persons were packed inside the building, while hundreds of others, unable to secure favorable positions, listened as best they might outside, and still others arrived too late to hear but a portion of the Senator's address. They will be fresh for the address of Frederick Douglass this evening. Mr. Douglass will probably have a larger audience even than Mr. Conkling, as the laboring men of the city will be present.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Fort, who nominated Oscar H. Hastings, a prominent and influential citizen and a Democrat of twenty-five years' standing, for President. Mr. Hastings accepted in a pungent speech, setting forth with unanswerable reasoning why no honest Democrat could support Horace Greeley. The names of over 400 Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, including a large number of the strongest Democrats in the city and county, were then read, the gentlemen responding and filling the immense platform with best representative men of this section of Northern New-York.

Senator Conkling was then introduced, and spoke for three hours and a half. His complete defense of President Grant, the scathing exposure of his defamers, together with his clear and convincing treatment of the Administration's financial record, elicited round after round of applause. So complete was the case which the Senator made out against the coalitionists, that not a shred of the flimsy garment of falsehood woven at the loom of Dana and others of his kidney was left to conceal the deformities of their cause and candidates. Mr. Conkling's words carried conviction to the hearts of hundreds among the mass of his auditors, and the results which will follow as a logical sequence of this demonstration are already apparent. Men on the street this evening, who at noon were almost persuaded to become Grant men, are to-night, by their own words, not only almost, but altogether, persuaded. The only mournful features of the occasion are the funeral faces of our confirmed crow-eaters.

Last evening Senator Conkling was given a grand reception at the residence of Gen. B. Sloan, Esq., whose house and grounds were brilliantly illuminated. A collation was served by the munificent host, and thousands of the citizens of this city and the neighboring towns were present and introduced to Mr. Conkling.

THE EVENING MEETING.

Although it was anticipated that the meeting of this evening would outnumber that of the afternoon, the most sanguine predicted nothing approaching the scene witnessed. From the foot of the stage to the remotest corner of the structure there was one unbroken sea of faces, every available foot of standing-room being occupied, while many climbed among the net-work of braces which supported the roof. The stage was crowded to within a few feet immediately about the speaker. Over 5,000 persons were inside the building, while Judge Kennedy and Hon. W. H. Lansing spoke to more than 1,500 people outside, who could not get within hearing distance of Mr. Douglass. Men oldest in the politics of the county say that nothing approaching the display of today was ever known in the county. A gentleman of prominence remarked that prior to this evening he had doubted the ability of the Republicans to carry the State of New-York. What he saw before him rebuked that doubt.

The appearance of Frederick Douglass was the signal for the wildest cheering and applause. As the speaker proceeded in his concise, logical style, glancing over the traditions, tendencies and purposes of the Republican Party in its relations more especially to the colored man, the life-long antagonism of the Democratic Party to progress, reform and the principles of liberty, he was frequently interrupted with hearty applause. In the comparison of the Democratic Party to the Prodigal Son, Mr. Douglass saw the chief resemblance to be in that it was hungry and had been for twelve years. The Democrats desired that the son who had remained faithful should be deposed, and the returned renegade installed in his place, simply because he had been unfaithful, and yet the Democratic Party was not even repentant. But people cannot see it. The wolf was no less a wolf because of the sheep's clothing, or because of an old white coat. The refutation of Sumner's charge about the President's slight to him at the time of the return of the San Domingo Commissioners was received with deafening rounds of applause. The entire speech was of the weightiest character, and carried conviction with it to every listener, and his earnest, manly words in regard to Gen. Grant's character as compared with Horace Greeley's, more particularly in his present time, were as seed sown in good ground, which shall speedily bear their legitimate fruit. Oswego County will settle to her work with new zeal, inspired by the unmistakable success this day has witnessed.

Chenango County Wide Awake to the Good Cause—County Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, N. Y., Sept. 27.—There was a grand Republican demonstration here last evening. The meeting was addressed by Hon. A. W. Tenney, of New-York, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Tenney made a masterly speech, and at times the enthusiasm was so great that the eloquent speaker was compelled to suspend till order was restored. Hundreds of people representing the intelligence of the country, were in attendance, and the presence of a large number of ladies added brilliancy to the occasion. This earnest manifestation of interest fully demonstrates the fact that the Republicans of Chenango will return their usual majority for the soldier President and the soldier Governor, and speak for Republican principles on the 5th of November next.

The Chenango Republican Convention met at Norwich today. The proceedings were very harmonious and much enthusiasm prevailed. Senator O'Donnel, of Lewis County, addressed the Convention in a telling and patriotic speech. The nominations were as follows: Andrew Shepardson, County Clerk; John R. VanWagenen, County Treasurer, and Russell A. Young Member of Assembly. Col. E. J. Loomis, S. L. Brown, and Solomon Bundy were added to the County Committee, and Solomon Bundy and Col. E. J. Loomis elected members of the County Executive Committee, after which the Convention joined in three hearty cheers for the National, State and local tickets.

INDIANA.

Five Thousand Republicans Waiting for an Orator—Gen. Butler Makes a Strong Arraignment of Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KAKOMO, Ind., Sept. 27.—Having spent the last eighteen hours, mostly at obscure stations, waiting for belated trains, I am not in a condition to-night to give much general political information. Arriving here I found a great mass-meeting of fully 5,000 people grievously disappointed by the non-arrival of Gen. Butler and Gov. Jewell, who had been announced. The latter was away filling the appointment of Senator Morton at Rochester, who had been called home by the sudden and severe sickness of his wife, and Gen. Butler had been detained by trains running out of time, which seems to have been universal today.

Hon. J. M. Butler, of Indianapolis, who made a speech of two hours, was so able and entertaining as to hold the crowd together. In the meantime word was brought by wire that Gen. Butler would arrive at 4 P. M., at which hour a train stopped near the speaking-stand, and Butler jumped from a car, hurried to the stand and went to work, speaking for nearly two hours, with his accustomed directness and force. He called Greeley to witness that the Democracy are seeking to gain by the ballot what they lost by the bullet, and spoke with withering contempt of the personal charges against Gen. Grant. It was a remarkable tribute to his power as an orator, and a strong proof of the Republican zeal manifested everywhere in Indiana, that the crowd remained attentively listening until the approaching darkness compelled the closing of the proceedings.

To-night there is a torch-light procession here and a meeting in the Court-house. Among other gatherings in the State today and this evening are those at Lafayette for Gen. Hawley, Fort Wayne for Gen. Woodford, Vincennes for Gen. Tom Brown, Goshen for Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Marshfield for Hon. Wm. Williams, and Noblesville for G. S. Orth. Active preparations are in progress to make the grand State rally at Indianapolis on Thursday next surpass anything ever before seen in the State. It will be the last great meeting prior to the election, and thereafter their attention will be more confined to the details of the arrangements necessary for bringing every Republican voter in the State to the polls. That done, every Republican is confident that Indiana will speak on Tuesday week as all her sisters have spoken thus far in this contest. E. C.

MICHIGAN.

Straight Democratic State Convention—A State Ticket Nominated, and O'Conor and Adams Indorsed—Republican Rally in Detroit.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 27.—The Straight Democratic State Convention met here today, and nominated an electoral State ticket and appointed a State Central Committee. Hon. W. Wheaton, Ex-Mayor of Detroit, was elected Chairman of the Convention; Hon. Cyrus Peabody, of Oakland County, Secretary, and Austin Wales, of Macomb, and I. J. Hagman, of Lenowee, Vice-Presidents. Col. Wm. M. Ferry, of Grand Haven, was nominated for Governor, and Hon. Charles Woodruff, of Ypsilanti, Lieutenant-Governor. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That, in the exigencies of the present political contest, this Convention places an electoral and State ticket in the field, in order that Democrats may not be driven to the alternatives of not voting or of voting for political opponents, and for the purpose of maintaining the distinctive Democratic principles and measures that are vital to the perpetuation of free government.

Resolved, That we indorse the nominations of Chas. O'Conor, of New-York, for President, and John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, and pledge our support to the nominees and platform of the Louisville Convention.

Speeches were made by Col. Wm. M. Ferry, Hon. W. W. Wheaton, and Hon. C. Woodruff, and the Convention adjourned till 7½ this evening, when speakers were in attendance from abroad, and made old-fashioned Democratic speeches.

Hon. Mark H. Wilbur, of Allegan County, made a stirring speech last evening at the Republican Wigwam, and 250 Boys in Blue were on parade with torches. The Republican camp-fires are burning here.

MILWAUKEE.

A Straight-Out Electoral Ticket Nominated—Strong Movement Against Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—The Straight-out Democrats of Wisconsin, who met in Convention in this city yesterday, nominated a State electoral ticket, elected a State Central Committee, and made preparations for active campaign work. The letter of Chas. O'Conor and the Louisville movement were indorsed, and the Convention pledged itself to support none but straight-out Democratic nominations. The proceedings were kept strictly secret while the body was in session, and the *News*, the Greeley organ, on that account this morning pronounced the rumor that such a movement was on foot a fraud, but the result of the Convention has been given to the Press, and the Electoral ticket and Central Committee comprise some of the best known Democrats in the State. The probability is, that straight-out Democratic nominations will be made in every district in the State, and there will be a general stampede among Greeley's Democratic constituents.

Fred. Horn leads off as the straight-out candidate in the Fourth District, against Alex. Mitchell. The *Wisconsin*, of this city, says, concerning the ticket: "The ticket contains the names of some men who have been known as leaders or prominent men in the Democratic Party for years. There is Lyndes Mayer, of La Crosse. Horneffer is the leading Democrat in Ozaukee County, and he says that O'Conor will get more votes there than Greeley will. John Crawford, of Milwaukee County is well known to the old residents, and has voted the Democratic ticket for fifty years."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Congressional Convention in the Fourth and Ninth Districts—Mr. Hooper and Mr. Hoar Renominated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The Conventions of the Republicans, Democrats and soreheads, in the Fourth Congressional District, comprising, as now newly organized, Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this city, and Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, were held today and this evening. That of the Republicans was a perfectly harmonious and gratifying affair. Hon. Samuel Hooper, the present Representative of the larger portion of the district, was renominated by acclammation unanimously, and Edward H. Dunn, of this city, a State Prison Inspector, was made the candidate for elector, also by acclammation and unanimously. The work of the Convention was transacted in about fifteen minutes. The resolutions were adopted and no long speeches were made. Mr. Hooper is to be notified by the officers of the Convention. Mr. Hooper received at the last election [illegible] votes against [illegible] for his Democratic opponent and [illegible] for the Labor Reform candidate.

The Democrats and soreheads met in neighboring halls, and after a long, weary session and much "conferencing" both adjourned without nominating, placing the selection of a candidate in the hands of a committee of representatives of each. The soreheads took an informal ballot before adjourning, which showed that Eben D. Jordan, of the firm of Jordan, Marsh & Company, prominent as the financial manager of the unfortunate Peace Jubilee, was the favorite, receiving the votes of 16 of the 26 present. The other candidates who have been spoken of, Leopold Morse and Wm. Gray, received only one each. The Democrats allowed the soreheads to take the lead, and doubtless their portion of the Committee will do the bidding of their new allies. Mr. Jordan says he won't run on any account.

The Republican Convention in the Ninth Congressional District was held today at Worcester. Hon. George F. Hoar was renominated by acclamation unanimously. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the principles of the party as set forth in the State and national platforms, pledge unfaltering adherence to its organization, favor a pure and honest administration of public affairs and indorse the public career of public men. After the nomination, a committee introduced Mr. Hoar to the Convention, and, in accepting, he made a brief speech. Alluding to the issues of the campaign, he said that the Republican Party was pledged to the principle that no power other than the majority of the people of the whole Union shall determine who are to be their rulers, while the other party and its candidate declare that the welfare of 4,000,000 of people must be left to the dominant race. "We," said Mr. Hoar, "leave to the State the administration of local laws and the protection of the civil rights of the citizens, but if the States fail to secure these, there is pledged the power of the whole American people." The Convention was attended by the full number of delegates.

Hon. Joseph Mason, of Worcester, presided. Hon. Stephen W. Salisbury, of Worcester, was nominated Presidential Elector.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Greeleyite Gathering—The Old Story of Personal Abuse of the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 27.—Two Democratic stars of the first magnitude are upon the political boards here to-night. They are Gov. Hoffman and Reuben E. Fenton, the Gubernatorial orator taking the principal part. The Greeleyites are "rallying" this evening in the Court-house, where Secretary Boutwell spoke last night, and although it is well filled, yet the meeting is very different from its predecessor in spirit, and the Governor has hardly been able to get one round of genuine applause. He made a "gentlemanly" speech, mixing in most genteelly some of the meanest slanders against the President, such, for instance, as Farnsworth's fiction about Senator Morton's writing a portion of the President's message. The Republicans of two or three wards had a local meeting, and some local speeches, in a hall near the Court-house, and the sound of the cheers reaching the Buckalew meeting had a rather depressing effect on a gathering which appears to have no theme but slander.

Grand Republican Demonstration at Lockhaven.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOCKHAVEN, Penn., Sept. 27.—The Republicans of Clinton County had the largest meeting ever held in this county, at the Court-house in this city this evening. Early in the evening, the Grant and Wilson and Hartranft Clubs of the neighborhood paraded through the principal streets, causing the greatest enthusiasm among the people. Quite a number of suggestive banners were carried in the procession, among which was "Our Curtin follows Buckalew, nobody follows Curtin." After the parade Gov. Harriman and Gen. Albright made excellent speeches, in which the State and United States politics were justly and forcibly handled. The Court-house was packed to suffocation, hundreds of people coming from the country borough to attend. The meeting of this evening was another nail into the coffin of the Chappaqua farmer.

The best men of the Democratic Party in this section think that they are engaged in a hopeless cause, and are daily deserting from the "Liberal" ranks. Clinton County, although Democratic heretofore, will roll up a good Republican majority this Fall.

OHIO.

The State Covered by Republican Orators—Great Enthusiasm of the People.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—The canvass in Ohio has suddenly assumed large proportions and a very spirited character. The coalition have been longest in the field, and have, perhaps, the larger number of speakers, but the Republicans have the ablest men and unquestionably the most brilliant and enthusiastic meetings, and the attendance is much the largest. The reports from all quarters of the State grow more and more encouraging each day. The ground is now well covered with able canvassers, and will so remain until election day. A most effective canvass is being made by the several Republican candidates for Congress, which is in addition to all the work done under the auspices of the State Committee. Some magnificent meetings have been held yesterday and today. There was a very notable demonstration at Xenia, where old Ben. Wade was equal to the power of his old war-time efforts. His speech was a masterly vindication of the Republican Party and the present Administration, and is published in full in the Cincinnati papers of today. Gen. Butler also spoke with great effect, and there were present nearly 8,000 people, the procession was nearly two miles in length, and included delegations from many of the surrounding towns, Dayton sending the largest number. This meeting will tell handsomely on the Republican vote of Greene County. There was also a grand meeting at Springfield, where Secretary Delano spoke to an immense crowd, enthusing the Republicans of Clarke County up to the promise of 1868. A splendid torch-light procession illuminated the streets, and showers of fire-works and rousing cheers greeted the column at every corner. The whole city was out to witness the display and to hear Delano and Warwick. Postmaster-General Creswell spoke at Sandusky to another very large audience, and devoted himself in part to aiding the cause of Congressman Foster, in the Fourteenth District, who is waging a warm contest. Mr. Garfield spoke to a great county mass-meeting at Bowling Green, Wood County. In the Sixth, or Toledo District, Gen. Sherwood, the Republican candidate for Congress, will be elected by an increased majority, in spite of Liberal boasts. Gen. Beattie and Hon. Job E. Stevenson had a great meeting in Union County, in the Ninth District, where they helped to pile up the majority under which George W. Morgan will be buried. Gen. Fairchild woke up Lake County by a fine meeting at Painesville and Hon. John T. Wilson had another at Ripley, in the Seventh District, in which he is making a fine canvass. To-night, Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine, addressed a large meeting at Circleville, Pickaway County. Barker is a telling stump-speaker, and puts his audiences into the most enthusiastic humor. Col. Forney spoke to-night in Tremont, in Foster's District, and Postmaster-General Creswell in Cleveland to a very large and enthusiastic audience, and Gen. Garfield at Urbana, Champaign County, Gen. James A. Hall, of Maine, at Upper Sandusky, and Ex-Senator Wade at Marion. Senator Wilson opens his canvass in the State next Monday at Canton, Speaker Blaine on Tuesday at Elyria, and Gen. Woodford at Bryan on Tuesday. It will be a general charge along the whole line next week.

THE INDIANS.

Peace Conference in Missouri—Delegations of Braves on Their Way East.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27.—A delegation of fifty-two Chiefs and braves, representing Kiowas, Arrapahoes, Comanches and Apaches, left Atoka, Indian Territory, this morning, and will arrive in this city this evening. They are in charge of Special Indian Commissioner Capt. Henry E. Alford. A grand conference was held at Boggy Depot, yesterday, by the representatives of the various tribes mentioned above, at which the notorious Santanta and Lone Bear assisted, having been brought from their prison in Texas, where they have been confined for the past year. The object of the conference was to have a full interchange of views about the present Indian troubles, and this delegation goes to Washington to arrange an amicable settlement, if possible. They are full-blooded aborigines, some of them never having seen a train of cars before, and are total strangers to civilization.

THE GARRULOUS CANDIDATE.

His "Swinging Around the Circle" Almost Ended.

The Old White Coat Serves Him Well in the Chilly Political Atmosphere of Pennsylvania—New-York to See Him Again at 3 P. M. To-day, Sharp.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 27.—Mr. Greeley left Sunbury yesterday at [illegible] A. M. on his way to Wilkesbarre. Evidently he started on the wrong track, for he went right into the camp of the Philistines. Throughout the route he was received with positive coldness and disapprobation. At Berwick Station, where a large crowd was assembled, a magnificent Grant and Wilson banner was suspended from a prominent position in the depot, surrounded by the words, "This is not the road to Washington." Mr. Greeley's stay was extremely brief, and on his departure three cheers were called for Grant and Wilson, and heartily responded to. At Shickshinny, Kingston and other depots Grant and Wilson banners were also displayed, and much enthusiasm was elicited at the mention of the names of the regular Republican candidates. Mr. Greeley's trip is made the subject of constant merriment, and he is frequently handed such telegrams as the following, which are received by his friends:

To A. Duffy:

Mr. Greeley, in a mad fit of philosophy, mounted a high eel at Northumberland, this morning, and started up Salt River. Not since heard from.

JOHN MCFARLAND.

The notorious Kilpatrick and other friends joined Greeley at Kingston, and accompanied him to Scranton. Mr. Greeley was received at Scranton by a considerable crowd and escorted to the Wyoming Hotel, where he delivered an address. His speech was but a rehash of those already delivered in his Western tour, and which have been fully published. He will leave here at 4 P. M. for Allentown, and will arrive in New-York to-morrow evening.

Chilling Reception at Allentown—Another Round-the-Circle Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 27.—At 9½ this evening the train containing the white-hatted candidate arrived at this place. There were a couple of hundred men with torches at the depot, who got up a sickly cheer as Greeley, with Walker and Kilpatrick, walked from the car to the carriage. There were two other carriages, into which the Committee stowed themselves, and the whole party were driven to Centre-square, where he got off his usual speech on revenue and revenue collection.

Mr. Greeley arrives in New-York to-morrow, about 3 o'clock.

A MODEL REFORMER.

Hassaurek's "Incorruptability" Exposed by the Congressional Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The Congressional Republican Committee, of which Judge Edmunds is Secretary, in a campaign circular published today, make the following statement in regard to Hassaureck's offer of sale. During the early part of August two Ohio Republicans, known as active politicians, appeared in Washington, and urged, with all the influence they could bring to bear, that the Republican Committee should aid in raising $15,000, to be paid to editor Hassaureck. They stated that the latter had some time before offered his services as speaker on behalf of Grant and Wilson, with the influence of the *Volksblatt* thrown in for the sum of $30,000. It was also understood that a stated number of copies of the *Volksblatt* were to be circulated gratuitously. After considerable dickering the amount had been reduced one-half, and this our Ohio friends, acting for themselves, undertook to raise. The Washington managers who act for their party, if at all, at once declared that they were not in that business. Purchased services were always untrustworthy. New-York was then made the field of effort, and it is understood that private parties offered to guarantee $2,500 monthly for four months, making $10,000 in all. Again, an attempt was made to induce the Washington Committee to add the $5,000 wanting to complete what Mr. Hassaureck required for his valuable services. The Committee, however, absolutely refused to do anything about it, and the negotiation fell through. Some attempts were made from Ohio to change the Committee's decision, but it is needless to say that these efforts failed, as Mr. Hassaureck soon after cast in his lot with Greeley.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Custom Receipts—Naturalization Certificates Decided Non-Taxable—Return of the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The Customs receipts for the week ending Sept. 21, were as follows: New-York, $2,950,736 91; Boston, $[illegible] 36; Philadelphia, $189,121 83; Baltimore, $185,112 90.

NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES DECIDED NON-TAXABLE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that certificates of naturalization, issued by the United States or State Courts, are not such certificates as require stamps, under the Internal Revenue laws, and are therefore exempt from the stamp-tax.

The President and family returned to Washington from Long Branch at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were extended to-day: John B. Prouty, of Cincinnati, machine for cross-seaming sheet metal; W. C. Hibbard, of West Roxbury, Mass., centrifugal pump; Chauncey O. Crosby, of Milford, Conn., sewing machines; Perry G. Gardner, of New-York, tempering steel for car-springs.

MEXICO.

Submission of Revolutionary Generals—Cattle Thieves on the Agua Dulce.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Advices from Matamoras state that the revolutionary General, Guerra, who has been operating in the States of Durango and Chihuahua, has reached Parras, in the State of Cohahuila, with his forces. He is said to be accompanied by Gen. Diaz. Both these Generals acknowledge President Tejada's government, and will lay down their arms. Gen. Rocha has left Monterey for Parras, to accept their surrender.

Gen. Escobeda has arrived at Monterey. It is supposed to assume command of the Northern Department.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 27.—It is reliably reported that Gen. Cortina has been writing letters to friends in Texas calling on them to assist him in an intended raid into the country. In these letters he impresses the idea that the country between the Rio Nueces and the Rio Grande belongs to Mexico, and that consequently they have a right to plunder it. It is reported that a band of thieves for driving cattle from the head of the Agua Dulce and the Rio Nueces is now thoroughly organized, keeping spies ahead and fresh supplies of men and horses. Small droves of stolen cattle are passing into Mexico every few days.

The Burning of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum—Six Lives Lost.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Later reports from Newburg confirm the rumor that six persons, including the three already telegraphed, were lost in the Asylum fire. Isaac Herron was so badly burned that he died in a few hours. Wm. Edwards and W. Morgan, of Newburg, are missing. They were seen to go into the building, and it is supposed that they were carried down with the large water-tanks, which suddenly fell from the top of the main building. It is still thought that none of the inmates perished, but a large number are missing, who probably escaped during the fire.

The Great Boston Fire—List of Insurances.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The burning of John McInnis & Co.'s wool warehouse, in Congress-street, last night, involves a loss of $175,000. Half a million pounds of wool were stored in the building, and a considerable portion was totally destroyed, while much of the stock was more or less damaged. The property was insured for $135,000, including $5,000 in the Germania, $[illegible] in each of the Standard and Republic, $5,000 in each of the Orient and Columbia, all of New-York; $10,000 in each of the Girard, of Philadelphia; Traders', of Chicago, and Imperial, of London, and $[illegible],000 in the North British and Mercantile. The balance is in Boston offices. Congress-street block was owned by H. H. Hunnewell, and Susan and Jane Welles, who are insured for $47,000 in Boston offices. Wm. F. Weld and Richard Baker owned the Federal-street buildings. Walter S. Barnes, paper-box manufacturer; Stratton, Corey & Co., and Henry Damon, shoe-dealers, were the occupants. Their losses range from $1,500 to $5,000 each, but they are fully insured.

CANADA.

Ovation to Lord Dufferin, the New Governor-General.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 27.—The Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, returned from Hamilton this afternoon, and was received at the railway station by the Mayor and Corporation and representatives of the principal public bodies and national societies, and conducted to the City Hall, where addresses were presented. Nearly the entire population of the city came out to meet him, the entire line of march being crowded. All of the principal business houses and many public buildings and private residences were gayly decorated. To-night the city is one blaze of light, and the streets are almost impassable on account of the crowds of people.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Trial of Mrs. Fair—Movements of Railroad Officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The second trial of Mrs. Fair for the murder of Col. Crittenden excites but little public interest. The testimony is concluded. It differs in no material point from that submitted on the first trial. The District-Attorney opened his argument for the prosecution this afternoon.

President Cass, the directors, chief engineer and other officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, forming a party of twenty persons, reached Roseville today en route for Puget Sound, the terminus of the road.

Mining stocks are depressed. Raymond and Ely, 160⅝; Meadow Valley, 24½; Pioche, 17¾; Gould and Curry, 17½; Opair, 65; Yellow Jacket, 182; Crown Point, 112½; Hale and Norcross, 72½; Caledonia, 31½; Chollar, 87; Belcher, 89; Overman, 80½; Segregated Belcher, 67½.

POLITICAL BREVITIES.

General Notes.

The Republicans of Long Island City will hold a primary meeting Monday evening, to elect delegates to the County Convention.

The Democrats and Soreheads of the Twenty-fourth District of New-York State, have nominated Frank Hiscock, of Newburg, for Congress.

E. K. Wilson has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District of Maryland, in place of Judge Carmichael, declined.

Gen. John L. Swift, of Boston, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in Corning, N. Y., last night. Greeleyism is decidely on the decline in that section.

In a recent report of the Grant and Wilson Club of Flushing, the name "P. Hewlan" should be Col. P. Hawkins, and "J. S. Seaman" should be P. S. Seaman, Recording Secretary.

Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, of Worcester, and Hon. Stephen Salisbury were, yesterday, nominated for Congressman and Presidential Elector, respectively, from the Ninth District of Massachusetts.

Gen. William Harrow, Liberal candidate for Elector from the Evansville, Ind., District, was killed by an accident on the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad at New-Albany, last evening.

The First Ward Republican Club, of Long Island City, Jacob Beckwell, chairman, held an enthusiastic public meeting Thursday evening, in Liberty Hall, Hon. W. W. Northrup and Dr. David Bell addressing a full house.

The German Republicans of Breslau, Suffolk County, Long Island, met on Thursday evening. Hon. W. Gauckler presided. About 250 voters were present. Major J. C. F. Beyland addressed the meeting and elicited the utmost enthusiasm.

The Executive Committee of the Straight-out Democrats, of Pennsylvania, have called a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 16th of October, to select an electoral ticket and to "take such action as will be for the best interests of the party."

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club has been organized at Astoria, Long Island City, with John McAloney, Chairman. A public meeting was held last night under its auspices in Washington Hall. Hon. R. Delafield Smith and Col. Francis S. Lambert addressed a large audience.

Local News.

At a meeting of the Straight-out German Democratic General Convention, at No. 543 Third-avenue, on Thursday evening, resolutions were passed against supporting Greeley.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Democratic Club met last evening at No. 1,574 Third-avenue. Speeches were made by Messrs. Denicke, Lyddy, Costello and Benson.

At a meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club last evening, addresses were made by Mr. J. L. Manning, Mr. S. D. Milliken, and others.

The German Republican Club of the Eighth Assembly District met at the Tenth Ward Hotel last night, and after the transaction of campaign business, elected a number of new members.

At a public meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Club at No. 1,000 Third-avenue, last evening, speeches were made by Messrs. Robert Sewell and Henry D. Tyler.

The Grant and Wilson Unity Club, Eighth Ward, met last evening. The Willard Guards were present, and gave additional enthusiasm to the meeting. Mr. Matthews delivered an address, after which the assembly separated.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting last evening at No. 457 Fourth-avenue, at which Hon. H. E. Howland, George W. Parker and others made addresses. The meeting was well attended.

The James O'Brien Association of the Fourth Ward met last evening at No. 101 Chatham-street. Matthew P. Breen and Col. George W. Gibbons addressed the meeting in favor of Mr. O'Brien's nomination for the Mayoralty.

The German Reform Association of the Sixth Assembly District, Thirteenth Ward, have nominated Mr. John C. Rapp for Member of Assembly, Mr. Otto H. Coop for Alderman, and Mr. Frederick Gehrman for Assistant Alderman.

The Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening at No. 20 Rivington-street. Col. D'Engler, Mr. George Koen and others addressed the meeting, which was numerously attended.

An O'Brien Association Club was inaugurated last evening in the Twenty-second Ward, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue. Mr. Michael Dunne was elected Chairman and Mr. Francis Keegan Secretary, and over seventy members were enrolled.

The James O'Brien Association of the Sixth Ward met last evening at No. 475 Pearl-street. Mr. Matthew Gilligan was named for Assistant Alderman of the Third Assembly District, and Mr. John Quinlan for the same position for the Second Assembly District.

Under the auspices of the German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, of the Twenty-first Assembly District, a ratification meeting was held at Muller's Central Hall, Third-avenue, last night. Addresses were delivered, and the National and State Republican tickets were indorsed.

The Twentieth Assembly District German Republican Association met last evening at Fifty-second-street and Second-avenue, and passed resolutions indorsing Ashbel P. Fitch as member of Assembly for the District, and pledging themselves to fight the battle of municipal reform as commenced by the TIMES.

The Young Men's James O'Brien Campaign Club, of the Eighteenth Ward, met last evening at No. 224 Avenue A. Mr. D. Murphy, Mr. Carroll and Mr. Fitzgerald addressed the meeting, advocating Mr. O'Brien's claims to their suffrages. Alexander McCabe was nominated for Assistant Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward.

The Third Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening, at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, the President, Mr. Thomas F. Geary, in the chair. Resolutions were adopted congratulating the Republicans on the successes in North Carolina, Vermont and Maine. Several new members were admitted.

The Eleventh Assembly District Soldiers' and Sailors' Club met at Republican Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening. Several colored men were present. Col. A. P. Ketchum gave an interesting account of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg. Hon. H. H. Sperry, of Rochester, delivered an animated address. Hon. Hugh Hastings and Hon. Thomas Murphy were present.

A special meeting of the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held at No. 161 Eighth-avenue last evening, Mr. Chas. Blackie, President, in the chair. It was resolved to form a campaign club to meet every Tuesday evening. Afterward the "Young Men's Republican Association" was called to order, and addressed by Messrs. W. H. Peebles and S. T. Streeter. The members of this Association have just started a colored campaign club which already numbers 100 members.

The Baltimore Bank Robbery—A Suit for Stolen Bonds.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—William A. Boyd, of this city, has brought suit in the Superior Court against the Third National Bank to recover $31,500 in United States Five-twenty bonds and $8,500 in Hudson County (New-York) bonds, deposited, as he claims, as collateral security. The demand was made on the 19th of August, the day after the robbery of the bank. It is understood that the bank denies the claim on the ground that the bonds were on deposit for safe keeping, and not held by the bank at the time of the robbery as collateral security.

YACHTING.

Scrub Race at Frank Bates'—A Drifting Match—Emily F. the Fastest Crawler.

The postponed yacht race from off Frank Bates', South Brooklyn, came off yesterday.

The yachts entered were Emily F., J. Sweeny, 31 feet 3 inches; Dash, H. Rush, 30 feet; Mallory, Capt. Tambridge, 25 feet 4 inches; Three Companions, Capt. Weeks, 28 feet 2 inches; Captain Moss, Commodore Bates, 27 feet. All being ready, Messrs. Jas. Lennon, H. Saundley, and P. Keegan were appointed judges.

The start was effected in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Dash	2	[illegible]	..
Emily F.	2	[illegible]	30
Mallory	2	[illegible]	..
Three Companions	2	26	30
Captain Moss	2	27	..

The course was from a stake-boat anchored off Frank Bates' "Short Branch House," to and around Fort Lafayette and return, going over the course twice. The Dart led to Fort Lafayette, but on the return was passed by the Emily F., the Captain Moss being close in their wake. The first turn of the stake-boat was made in the following order and time:

	H.	M.	S.
Emily F.	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart	5	[illegible]	30
Captain Moss	5	[illegible]	..
Mallory	5	43	45
Three Companions	5	46	45

Darkness hid the yachts from view before they reached Fort Lafayette, on the second round, but the Emily F. still led the way, the Dart being about half a mile astern and doing well. On the run home, the wind freshened a little, having shifted to south-east, and the Emily F. increased the distance she had been leading and came in first boat at 8:15:25. The Dart was next, and Captain Moss third.

The prizes were a handsome silver card-basket, presented by Major Allen C. Bush; a *recherché* toilet set in silver, by Mr. P. Keegan; an order for a piece of silver, from Mr. J. Treadwell; a silver cup from Mr. Gantlin, and a bottle of brandy and champagne for the last boat in.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen from the lakes to the Atlantic coasts, but fallen over the North-west, where easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and areas of rain are now prevailing. Cloudy weather and rain have prevailed over New-England, and, during the day, over New-Jersey and the interior of the Gulf States. The temperature has fallen from North Carolina to Indiana, and north-eastward over New-England, but risen from Illinois and Wisconsin westward.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New-England and Middle States clear and clearing cool weather, with northerly to westerly winds, the latter gradually backing to southerly over the lower-lake region. For the South Atlantic States light to fresh winds and clear weather. For the Gulf States easterly to southerly winds; from Tennessee to Lake Erie, the upper lakes and the north-west, diminishing pressure, rising temperature and southerly winds, with increasing cloudiness and with areas of rain from Missouri to the upper lakes, the winds probably veering to north-westerly, with clearing weather over the North-west.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	64	[illegible]	[illegible]	67
Stand of barom. in inches	29.[illegible]	29.84	..	29.82

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 67°; 6 A. M., 65°; 9 A. M., 69°; 12 M., 68°; 3 P. M., 70°; 6 P. M., 70°; 9 P. M., 67°; 12 P. M., 65°. Average temperature yesterday, 66½°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A heavy frost was reported from various points in the North-west on Thursday night.

The Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Convention, at Albany, adjourned yesterday *sine die*.

The attendance at the Cincinnati Exposition has averaged 30,000 persons during the past three days.

Loban H. Litchfield, United States Marshal for the Territory of Dakota, died at Yankton, yesterday afternoon.

Richard Sennatt, of Charlestown, Mass., a carpenter by trade, fell from a ladder, yesterday, receiving probably fatal injuries.

Cincinnati is preparing for a grand musical festival, which promises to be only a slight modification of the late Boston Jubilee.

Mrs. Mary Harris, of Lewiston, Me., was drowned in the canal last night. It is supposed that she walked outside the railing of the bridge and lost her balance.

John Barclay, convicted of the murder of Charles Garner, near Columbus, Ohio, last October, made a full confession of his guilt yesterday. He is to be hanged at noon on the 4th October.

The pewholders of the Old South Church, Boston, have voted a life pension of $3,000 a year to Rev. Dr. Blaydon, who has been their pastor for many years, and is now seventy years of age.

Manuel K. Silva, who was convicted at Boston on Thursday of manslaughter, in the killing of Chas. Marshall, of the steamer Europe, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

A police officer arrived at Chicago yesterday with a requisition from the Governor of Connecticut for Charles Sloan, the defaulting bank teller, who was arrested in that city some days ago.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Peter Adam, of Maine, whose body was recently found in a mill-pond at Springfield, Mass., yesterday rendered a verdict of murder by parties unknown.

The balloon carrying Messrs. King and Holden, which ascended from Plymouth, N. H., on Thursday afternoon, landed, yesterday, in Canada, near the Gulf of St. Lawrence, having traveled 300 miles over the wildernesses of Maine and Canada.

The ship Lizzie Fennel, of St. John, N. B., lying at Guanape, one of the Chincha Islands, was the scene of a terrible tragedy Aug. 30. The Captain's wife killed her children and herself, according to the verdict of a jury of sea captains. Suspicions of foul treatment were excited, however, by marks on the person of the deceased woman.

Great Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.—A fire broke out about 6 o'clock this evening, in the planing-mill of Hoese & Davidson, completely destroying the building, machinery, stock, &c. Their loss is $25,000, on which there is an insurance of $4,500. In the same building was located the factory of the Cleveland Furniture Company and the bellows factory of W. J. Bradshaw & Co. The loss to the furniture company will amount to $15,000, on which there is an insurance of $4,000. Bradshaw's loss is $5,000; insurance, $3,000.

From the planing-mill the fire spread to the lumber-yard of Woods, Perry & Co., where the fire is still raging, although under control. The loss to the latter firm is estimated at $100,000; insurance, $75,000.

Naval and Military Orders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster-General, is ordered to take charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind., relieving Capt. Chas. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster of all his duties at that station, except those pertaining to the construction of new buildings; and Capt. Hoyt is directed to settle up his accounts in connection with said buildings and report to the commanding General of the Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to duty in the Department of the Columbia.

Lieut.-Commander W. S. Schley is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Inspectors of Election in the Seventeenth Assembly District—Manierre's Action.

The Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District met last evening at the church, West Fifteenth-street, to appoint marshals to watch the polls at the coming election. Col. Joel Mason presided. Mr. Henry Donovan reported that he had called upon Mr. Manierre in reference to the question, but that gentleman's replies were evasive and unsatisfactory. Col. Mason criticised the action of Mr. Manierre in placing the speaker as a properly appointed inspector to serve in a remote district of the City. Col. Mason said that Mr. Manierre believes he can make more money by pursuing this course—sending men as inspectors from their own districts to parts of the City where, from their want of knowledge of the voters, they are totally useless—and in so doing he is serving the interests of Tammany Hall.

Arrival of the City of Antwerp.

The Inman steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool Sept. 17, and Queenstown 18th, arrived at a late hour last night.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Earl Russell to Run a Tilt at the Geneva Award

Mr. Lowe's Criticism of Chief-Justice Cockburn's Course.

Wreck of an English Bark and Loss of Thirty Lives.

Metz Almost Depopulated by Emigration.

Emoluments of the Bishop of Ermeland to be Stopped

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Discussion Continued in England—Commercial Bodies Adopting Congratulatory Addresses—Mr. Lowe Criticises Chief-Justice Cockburn's Course.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—It is reported that Lord John Russell is preparing a review of the proceedings and award of the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

The Chambers of Commerce in several leading cities of England have adopted resolves congratulating Her Majesty's Government on the happy termination of the Alabama arbitration, and copies of the resolves have been forwarded to the United States.

Right Hon. Mr. Forster, in an address to his constituents at Bradford, to-night, said the object of the Geneva Tribunal was not merely to preserve peace, but to preserve friendship between England and America. Such friendship did not exist before the settlement of the Alabama claims. The state of feeling was such that it might at any moment have caused a war. Forbearance on both sides was necessary to bring the dispute to a settlement through the slow process of negotiation. By forbearance alone England got rid of the indirect claims. In conclusion he said: "The decision at Geneva not only gives America £3,000,000, but gives her peace; and gives both countries new international rules of the highest value, besides establishing a precedent that cannot fail to be beneficial to all nations."

Mr. Lowe, in his speech at Glasgow, last night, expressed the opinion that it would have been better had Chief-Justice Cockburn signed the Geneva decision with the other arbitrators, instead of renewing strong arguments after the dispute had been settled. It was also unnecessary and unusual for arbitrators to give their reasons for their award. The arbitrators had no power to lay down principles of international law; the Tribunal was not constituted for that purpose. He did not believe England was bound by the principles which guided the arbitration. He thought the necessity for the ratification by the Senate of the United States of every treaty with a foreign power was a most dangerous and perplexing difficulty, but hoped England would enter upon a new era in her relations with America—an era in which all jealousies and animosities would disappear, and the two nations would confine themselves to rivalry in the work of extending the interests of civilization and peace.

WRECKED.

Loss of the Bark Newcastle and Thirty of Her Crew.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The vessel reported wrecked on Tuskar Rock on the 14th inst. was the bark Newcastle, Capt. Wilkins, which cleared at Liverpool Sept. 1 for Savannah. It has been ascertained that thirty of the crew were lost.

FRANCE.

Gambetta Coming to the Surface Again—Exodus From Metz.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—M. Gambetta arrived at Grenoble, in the Department of Isère, yesterday. Although no preparations had been made to receive him, the citizens gathered in great numbers at the railway stations, and greeted his appearance with enthusiastic cheers.

The flow of emigration from Metz since the occupation of that city by the German troops has been so heavy that the population is now but one-third of what it was before the late war.

Le Francaise (newspaper) publishes a letter from Gen. Garibaldi to the President of the Peace Congress at Lucerne, Switzerland, in which President Thiers and his policy toward Italy are denounced in terms of great severity. The Congress has adjourned.

The Chambers of Commerce of Bordeaux, Nantes, and other cities insist on being consulted in any revision of the Customs tariff.

Count von Arnim, the German Ambassador, will soon go to Germany again on leave of absence.

GERMANY.

The Refractory Bishop of Ermeland.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The Government has issued an order stopping the emoluments of the Bishop of Ermeland.

The *Prussian Cross Gazette* contradicts its report of yesterday, that Rosenberg was to be appointed Minister to Belgium, and says he will replace Baron von Magnus as Prussian representative at Hamburg.

The mourning of the Prussian Court has been prolonged until the 20th of October, on account of the death of the Princess Hohenlohe, the half-sister of Queen Victoria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rinderpest in Lincolnshire—Heavy Weather—The Lairds to Pay Part of the Geneva Award.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The rinderpest has appeared among the cattle in Lincolnshire.

The gales which prevailed on the coast yesterday continue today. A very large number of the vessels which put back are wind bound.

It is said that efforts are being made, which have not yet assumed any official form, to require the Messrs. Laird, the constructors of the privateer Alabama, to pay a portion of the sum awarded to the United States by the Geneva Tribunal.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, the agent of the United States before the late Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal, sailed from Liverpool for New-York, yesterday, in the steam-ship Oceanic.

SPAIN.

The Budget Submitted—A Surplus Calculated On.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—In the Cortes today, Señor Gomez, Minister of Finance, presented the Budget for 1872-73. He estimates the revenue from all sources at [illegible] francs, and the expenditures at 545,[illegible] francs.

AUSTRIA.

The Archduke Albrecht Not Dead, but Improving.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—The Archduke Albrecht, Field-Marshal and Inspector-General of the Austrian Army, continues to improve, and his complete recovery is looked for at an early day.

DENMARK.

Elections for Members of the Diet Adverse to the Ministry.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27.—The elections for members of the Danish Diet have resulted in the return of a majority against the present Ministry.

PORTUGAL.

Discontent Among the Colonists on the African Coast—They Wish to Return.

LISBON, Sept. 27.—The Portuguese Government has received unsatisfactory advices from its new colonies on the African coast. Many of the colonists are discontented, and threaten to return. The efforts to establish trade with the interior have not been successful.

THE ISSUES OF THE HOUR.

A Defense of the Economy and Fidelity of the Administration.

Can the Greeley Party be Trusted?

Cogent Speech by Hon. H. L. Dawes to His Constituents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 27.—Hon. H. L. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, addressed a large meeting of his constituents this evening. His speech was a full reply to recent criticisms of his course and a telling account of his stewardship. He refused to touch the libelous attacks on his personal character. After explaining some acts in his Congressional career, he proceeded as follows:

DAWES VERSUS DAWES.

I now pass to the charge of inconsistency in my statements concerning the public expenditures. When I declared to you and the public that "the Administration of Gen. Grant is faithful in collecting the revenues and frugal in expending them," I was confronted with what I said two years ago about its extravagance, and asked to explain what I meant then, if what I now state is true. The Springfield *Republican* thus confronts me: "Perhaps in his next speech Mr. Dawes will indicate the precise point of time at which an Administration which he rebuked for extravagance and profligacy in 1870, became the pattern of frugality which he describes it in 1872." I do not deprecate the inquiry. You have a right to the answer. I did declare on the 18th day of January, 1870, that "the estimates for the public expenditures were most extravagant;" that they exceeded those for which the people had condemned the Administration of Andrew Johnson. These were my words:

"I have a right to complain of the other end of the avenue that, with all its professions of economy and reduction of unnecessary force in the Departments, with all the heralding, by telegraph or otherwise, of its purpose of reduction, there is not one of these Departments that does not estimate today, in the book I have before me, for an increase of expenditure over the appropriations of last year."

I now assert that the Administration of Gen. Grant is the most economical in the public expenditures that has existed for the last sixty years, and has cost less, for every man, woman and child, than any other Administration in that time. Both declarations are true, and I abate nothing from either. If I ever served this Administration it was when I made the first, and I should be false to it and to you if I now failed to make the other. On the 18th of January, 1870, I was talking not of actual expenditures, but of "estimates" for expenditures. I said "there is not one of these Departments that does not estimate today, in the book I have before me, for an increase of expenditure." The Departments estimate in advance for the expenditure of each year. It was these "estimates" made in the first year of this Administration for its expenditures in the next year which I denounced. They had been made by the heads of the different bureaus, some of them Johnson's appointees, and then all sent into Congress for appropriations. When these estimates were all aggregated they were found to exceed by many millions of dollars the appropriations of the year before. In the copy they sent to Congress, by a clerical mistake, they made that aggregate $7,000,000 larger than it actually was. But an estimate for many millions more than what was actually appropriated for the year previous was bad enough, and I denounced it as unjustifiable and extravagant, in the strongest terms I could use, just as you denounce the extravagant estimate of an architect for proposed expenditures on your house. And what was the consequence. Just what it would be in the case of an architect. The expenses were curtailed. Within six weeks from the time I made that speech I took from the President's own lips his message to the people of New-Hampshire, "Tell the people of New-Hampshire that wherever it can be shown that the public expenditures can be reduced one dollar that reduction shall be made." And faithfully has he redeemed that pledge. Now look at the facts. Although the estimates which I denounced were $324,097,825 62, the actual appropriations for that year were only $300,687,066 44, cutting down that year $23,409,739 18.

Let me here answer specifically the inquiry publicly pressed in the columns of the *Republican*, "what does Mr. Dawes mean by saying that Johnson's Administration paid only $13,000,000 of the public debt." I am told that until I answer this question, I "should not be accepted by any party as an authority on the subject of the finances of the Government."

So I proceed: Andrew Johnson became President after the bloody murder of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865. The first public official statement of the public debt thereafter was on the 30th day of the same April, as follows:

Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,099,633,641 80
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	813,929,062 57
Debt on which interest has ceased	331,620 09
Debt bearing no interest including requisitions and deducting cash in Treasury	561,161,248 86
Total debt less cash in Treasury	$2,505,055,573 32

The last official statement of the public debt made during Johnson's Administration, was made March 1, 1869, three days before he ceased to be President, and was as follows:

Debt bearing coin interest	$2,107,954,050 00
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	71,140,000 00
Debt on which interest had ceased since maturity	6,422,463 64
Debt bearing no interest	421,578,108 50
Total	$2,606,994,694 38
Deduct cash in Treasury	115,594,789 76
Principal of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,491,399,904 28

Now the difference between these two sums—the first and last official statements of the public debt under Johnson—is exactly $13,655,668 94.

I am aware that between these two dates, the beginning and the end of Mr. Johnson's Administration, large sums were paid out to meet demands upon the Government growing out of the sudden close of the war, the paying off and disbanding of the army, bounties and Government contracts, and that if these demands had not been met, they would have augmented the public debt by that amount. So would any demand upon the Government under any Administration. And these demands were met by the provisions for carrying on the war, rendered unnecessary for that purpose by its sudden close, and by the war taxes kept up for that purpose. The paying of these demands by these means cannot be counted as paying any part of the permanent ascertained debt of the country. And Mr. Johnson handed over at the end a debt as large as the one he found in the beginning, lacking the thirteen million dollars I have stated, but he so manipulated it—by increasing the interest bearing portion and decreasing that which bore no interest—that, though he diminished the aggregate by thirteen million dollars, he actually increased the interest account. Compare with this the splendid financial record of the present Administration—diminishing the debt three hundred and fifty million dollars, and the annual interest account more than twenty-two million dollars in three years and a half. It should be kept in mind at every step of the comparison that the present Administration has removed taxes and customs duties yielding one hundred and thirty-five million dollars annually, and still has kept the revenue undiminished. To this exhibit of the financial record of the present Administration there can be found no parallel, and comparison is fearlessly challenged. And I submit that, when I stated that it had been "faithful in collecting the revenues and frugal in expending them," I did not deceive you.

Mr. Dawes then proceeded to make an analysis of the records of the two elements of the Greeley party, viz.: Mr. Greeley and the Democrats, in reply to the question, "Can they be trusted?" He concluded:

And now, fellow-citizens, I will detain you but a moment longer, with the brief inquiry, whether if this separate examination be not tended to inspire confidence in either Mr. Greeley, the Northern Democracy, nor the ex-slaveholders and rebels, can any possible combination of these elemental parts be safely trusted with that which it would be dangerous to trust to either alone? Can the whole be less dangerous than the parts of which it is composed? If neither can be trusted alone, when the untrustworthy combine do they change character for the better, or the rather gather strength by union and concentration for the accomplishment of that to which, when single-handed, inclination outstripped ability? When the uncontroverted fact stands out patent on the career of the Democratic Party, through forty years of exemplification, that the Northern element was too weak to cope with the Southern, and became, all that time, hewers of wood and drawers of water to its masters, it is folly to talk about the influence in the control of affairs which the fifty thousand more or less honest Republicans, beguiled into this movement, can have among the three and one-half millions of voters which make up the old, disciplined, compact organization of the Democratic Party. Does the brook running into the sea swallow the sea? Does the infant pulling at the apron-strings direct the footsteps of maturity? Why, these men could not control themselves at Cincinnati, and came away confessedly shorn, not knowing what they had done, or how it was done, or what to do now it was done. They fell into the arms of the Democracy as a fainting woman drops into those of her lover, utterly unable to explain their own bewilderment. Free trade, with Horace Greeley's head upon it and civil service reform, done at New-York City politics, were the first fruits of a bargain, says Mr. Stanley Matthews, the temporary Chairman of the Cincinnati Convention, the result of which was "the utter defeat of every just expectation based upon the aims and principles of that Convention." The Democratic Party already treats the combination as a surrender to it. The Boston *Post* declares that "the party has not disbanded nor abdicated its functions, that it still exists as an independent organization, and has deserted none of its distinctive principles for any man or measure." The *World* says that the issue is between Greeley and a Democratic Administration on the one side, and Grant and a Republican Administration on the other. Raphael Semmes declares that "Greeley has come over to him and not he over to Greeley." Thurman assures the anxious Democracy of Ohio that the principles and purposes of their party have been left intact by the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and Jere Black, the constitutional adviser of secession in Buchanan's Cabinet, not only announces that he has looked over Mr. Greeley's record and is satisfied with it, but also his expectation and hope that through him the Democracy will be enabled to neutralize the effects of amendments to the Constitution fastened upon it by fraud. Beck, the organ of that party in Kentucky, avows his support of Mr. Greeley to be that thereby a Democratic Congress and Democratic legislation can be obtained, to which they can force Mr. Greeley's support. Can these men be deceived? Do they not understand the relative power of numbers, and the inevitable direction of resultant forces? They need not be told that by a law as certain as gravity, the lesser is drawn to the greater, and already they exult in this knowledge. In frank but contemptuous terms does the *World* thus make haste to strip Mr. Greeley of all "uncontrolled personal guidance:"

"We will frankly admit that we ourselves, although supporting Mr. Greeley, should be unwilling to submit the financial policy of the country to his uncontrolled personal guidance. We have been strenuously combating his economic notions ever since we came into the arena of journalism; and it would be absurd for us to profess implicit faith in his financial wisdom when, in fact, we have no faith in it whatever, and never had."

No words nor professions, be they ever so fair or fulsome, can change the inevitable. No man can lay down in the arms of the Democratic Party without being one of them. "Walk into my parlor says the spider to the fly." The potter hath not more power over the clay to make one vessel unto honor and another unto dishonor than has the party who lift up their representative and exponent over him to mold and shape and direct him whither it will. It is idle to attempt to disguise the issue. The *World* has stated it correctly to be Grant and a Republican Administration on the one side, and Greeley and a Democratic Administration on the other. It is more manly to meet the issue squarely, and, as God shall give us to see the right, determine our duty in respect to it, than by any art in dialectics to endeavor to escape it.

Turn, if you please, from the elements which compose the party in opposition to the platform upon which it stands, and you will discover how admirably it is fitted to Democratic feet. If you desire to understand the full meaning of that declaration circulated in pamphlet at the Baltimore Convention that it was agreed before the meeting at Cincinnati among the leading men in both organizations that what was done at Cincinnati should be adopted at Baltimore, study the platform made in the one place and approved in the other, and you will see clearly that though made by seceding Republicans, it was so formed to be adopted by Democrats both where it is silent and where it speaks, speaking where silence would have been as well, and silent where words would have been unsafe. Else why does it ostentatiously announce opposition to "any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, when reopening them had become an impossibility, and is silent as to the attitude of the party toward this operative clause, "The Congress shall have power to enforce these amendments by appropriate legislation"? It is simply because the amendments themselves had passed beyond the reach even of the Democratic Party into the bulwarks of the Constitution, but not so legislation to enforce them, and on that the Democratic Party is silent, reserving the right to continue in the future that opposition to such which it has maintained at every point on every Civil Rights bill, and every measure for the protection of the colored race yet offered. They know that without legislation to enforce these amendments they are powerless—and here the platform is silent. So, too, while it can speak of "impartial" suffrage, it cannot tell us whether it shall be universal also. Under this term, legislation, according to the hereditary instincts and hates of the Democracy, can impose conditions impossible to the poor ignorant black man, and practically his disfranchisement, but impartial because required of all. And having thus provided for practical disfranchisement of the black man, the platform speaks again in words that put him at the mercy of his late rebel master and the Kuklux Klan. These are its ominous words: "Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any central power." Under these provisions the order of events is plain. Refuse to legislate to enforce either of the amendments of the Constitution, put upon the voters, white and black impartially, such conditions as will work the disfranchisement of the negro, and then remit him to the local governments for the enforcement of his rights without the aid of the General Government. He is then bound hand and foot and delivered over to his enemies. What is more Democratic than this? The tariff plank of this platform shuffles off a question it dare not meet, and in this is eminently Democratic. I fail to find in this much-vaunted Cincinnati platform aught that would turn the Democratic Party from its hereditary footsteps and beaten pathway. Whither these tend, and to what they beckon us, let Horace Greeley himself lift the curtain, and paint the future with his own master hand. These are his words, not mine:

"For a Democratic national triumph means a restoration to power of those who deserted their seats in Congress and their places under the last Democratic President, to plunge the country into the Red Sea of secession and rebellion. Though you paint an inch thick, to this complexion you must come at last. The brain, the heart, the soul of the present Democratic party is the rebel element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel to the core today. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax, until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us."—*Horace Greeley, February*, 1871.

Here this inquiry closes. Nothing can be added to this picture, or to the solemn prayer for deliverance from it with which it closes—let all the people say, Amen.

I have confined myself this evening to a consideration of the texts propounded to me, I doubt not with sincerity, by those among my constituents who have a right to question me, and to whom I am bound to give true answers. There are other considerations, however, lying along the path of duty which cannot escape recognition at this hour. Upon these, were there opportunity, I should have been glad to have spoken also. The great business interests of this nation cannot turn away from present prosperity, unparalleled in the past, to trust their future to one as unstable as water. The industries of the land, thousand-fingered, never tired or at rest, reaching out into every quarter and clime, and among all peoples, for support, feeling present strength, will still cling to that legislation and administrative policy which have hitherto nursed them, and hold out to them in the future encouragement and protection. The laborer, too, who has felt also the benign influence of that legislation and policy so shaped that, so far as it is possible, the labor demanded by this country shall be performed in this country, and that Americans shall control their own market and their own wages, cannot afford to give up this hold upon competence and independence for that uncertainty to which he is invited by those under the control of the hereditary foes of free, independent and educated labor.

If I may speak for a moment more directly to a body of men who have done me the honor to listen to what I have said to-night, the intelligent and honest armorers employed in this city, I have only to remind them that it was in pursuance of that policy which protects labor everywhere to which the Republican Party adheres in every department and function of the Administration, that President Grant, by his proclamation, ordered the restoration of their full compensation for a legal day's work, and Henry Wilson, himself the son of toil, by his effort in the Senate secured the appropriation for their back pay. It was no spasmodic effort for a local purpose, but in conformity with that uniform rule and doctrine ever governing the Republican Party and its leaders, to secure to every man who toils in this land, both employment and full compensation, and is of universal application. As such it encountered the opposition of those now arrayed against the policy and candidates of the Republican Party. In conclusion, I have only to say, in review of the ground gone over to-night, and of the whole field of argument, that in urging my constituents not to abandon the certain for the uncertain, nor to shut their eyes to impending dangers, or their ears to the warnings of the past or the portents of the present, I do not mislead or deceive them, but come to them with the words of wisdom and of safety when I tell them that we had better

"bear the ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of."

A Petrified Tree in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Record, Sept. 25.

There may be seen on the property of Col. Charles Thompson Jones, member of the Select Council, and Mr. Thomas Shaw, at Eden Hill, opposite the Green Tree Station, Roxborough, what appears to be a petrified tree of enormous size. It was discovered when workmen were excavating the ground. The trunk of the tree ten feet from the root is about thirty-three feet in circumference, and in length it can easily be traced to an extent of 200 feet. A branch of the tree at what was the upper end when standing, is nearly six feet in diameter, from which it seems probable the entire length was at least 300 feet from the root to the top of the giant of the forest. A piece of the root, sixteen inches in diameter and twelve feet long, has been exposed to view. Its composition appears to be mica, sandstone and feldspar. Mr. Horace Gates Jones intends to bring the subject to the notice of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The concentric circles, denoting the yearly growth of the tree, are plainly to be seen. The position of the tree is nearly north and south. A theory is entertained that it was forced to its present position during what is called the drift period, about which there is a difference of opinion.

JOHN KEYSER'S CHARITY.

A Peep at the Strangers' Rest.

Certain complaints having been sent to the office of the NEW-YORK TIMES against the administration of the charity established by Mr. John H. Keyser, at No. 510 Pearl-street, for the benefit of indigent strangers, a reporter was instructed to gain admission to the institution as a destitute individual. The person charged with this commission dressed himself in old and seedy garments, flannel shirt, stained paper collar and greasy cravat. His boots were veterans, and his hat had been once a fashionable Spring head-piece, but was sadly stained, battered and dingy. Trusting to this costume to escape the lynx eyes of the gentleman in charge of the charity, he made his way down to Pearl-street, to the indicated number. Having been instructed in the complaints received at the office that none but strangers were admitted, he, as he went along, fabricated a little account of himself to meet the exigencies of the situation. He opened the door, which was not fastened, and entered into a reading-room, which, being well lit up, seemed warm and cheerful when contrasted with the streets, where a cold, dense fog was settling. There was no one in the reading-room, but in a back room there was a small partitioned space over which was the word "office." There was no one here either, but after waiting for some minutes, a brisk little man, with an air of authority, came in and asked what was wanted.

"I should like to stay here to-night," was the reply.

"Are you destitute?"

"Quite."

"Where are you from?"

"St. Louis."

"How long have you been in New-York?"

"Three weeks."

"What were you in St. Louis?"

"Clerk to Dean & Lowe, agents for Singer's Sewing-machine Company."

"Where did you sleep last night?"

"In a Station-house."

"Where before that?"

"At the Frankfort Hotel, and before that at French's."

"Have you any expectation of finding employment or friends in New-York?"

The reporter said, in the most sanguine manner, that he expected to be all right next day, and then the agent or superintendent told him he could be admitted, and wrote his name, age and particulars of situation down in a book. He was then taken to a bath, which was admirably clean, and instructed to use the flesh-brush freely, and then put on a long night-gown, which was left for him. The reporter, who had gone without his dinner that he might be properly hungry for the somewhat uninviting supper that is generally given in charitable institutions, began to open his eyes at this garment, as it was very plain that he was going to be treated like a naughty urchin—sent to bed without any supper. When the bath was concluded the superintendent made his appearance again, and directed his guest to take up his traps and walk after him upstairs. Here an assistant took charge of him and piloting him down a long room, somewhat too full of beds, showed him the particular one destined for him, and instructed him to put his clothes into a box, to get into bed and neither to talk nor to smoke. There were only five other occupants of beds in the room, which was as silent as a tomb, all the noises from Pearl-street being distinctly heard, even to the pattering of little feet upon the pavement. The bed itself was far far from gay, and the reporter gazed at it with feelings of considerable regret. The bedstead was of iron, on which was stretched a straw mattress. Over this was an india-rubber concern in lieu of sheets, and the whole was covered by a greasy, ragged army-blanket. The pillow was of straw. There was no lack of gory marks upon the india rubber sheet which an experienced traveler would understand but too well. There was, however, no use in shivering at the outside of the bed; the cork was drawn and the wine had to be drunk. So into the bed the victim plunged with desperation, hoping to be able to fall asleep before the advent of the torturers. But there was a flaring gas-jet in the centre of the room, right in his eyes, which, added to the novelty of the position, kept him wide-awake until a sudden itching and an acrid, penetrating, offensive odor warned him that the enemy had commenced the attack. For hours the torture and wakefulness continued. One by one the noisy clock in the room sounded the hours until 4 o'clock, when, from sheer exhaustion, he fell asleep. He was woke up at 6 o'clock by the assistant, who, standing in the centre, tersely explained that the night-apparel was to be bestowed in the boxes, and that nobody was to talk. Every one got up silently, and dressed in silence, except an impulsive youth, who shouted "Shoo, fly," as he darted from the bed. Down stairs the six trooped gloomily, and washed as if going to execution. Then the word was passed, "Come and get your breakfast." Each individual was provided with a basin of lukewarm tea of villainous taste and two hunks of bread and butter, the former three inches thick, the latter very moderate. It was a very penitential repast, and each one seemed to be reflecting on the parable of the prodigal son as he soberly munched at his chunk. When breakfast had been dispatched the reporter glanced over the reading-room, which was well furnished with the daily papers and with periodicals. The other inmates studied those columns of the *Herald* and TIMES which offer situations, and marking down what they thought would suit them, slipped away one by one out into the world, which after the night must have seemed rather brighter and cheerer than usual. They had the privilege of returning if nothing turned up. Doubtless among the inmates of the charity there are many persons highly deserving, and a little bird did tell the reporter in spite of the rule for silence that a gentleman was staying there every night whose name was well known in the philanthropic world as a humanitarian of unusual merit. He had been Superintendent of a Penitentiary in a Southern city, and had become famous by his mild sway and successful appeal to manly feeling, even among prisoners. The State was proud of him; but he was a Republican, and the Kuklux, having by a successful revolution got the Government into their hands, sent him packing immediately. He had noble plans for reformatories, and, placing them before the New-York Prison Association, was lured on with hopes of seeing his ideas put into practice, until he found himself, without a cent, the guest of Mr. Keyser's peculiar charity. His dreadful situation has been somewhat alleviated by the sympathy and friendship of a lady well known in charitable circles. But if the Prison Association desires to have the confidence of the public, they will first assist the brother whom they do know before they ask the public to accept their professions of regard for the criminals whom they do not know.

Business at the Court of General Sessions.

A motion was made yesterday before Recorder Hackett, in General Sessions, to grant a new trial in the case of Henry Smith, convicted of grand larceny. The Recorder promised to consider it. Smith is the confidence man who was in the habit of visiting private houses, and frightening nervous wives by representing that he was a messenger from their husbands, who had been arrested, and wanted money immediately. Farrell, the brutal keeper of the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, was arraigned at the bar in General Sessions, yesterday, to plead to an indictment for causing the death of John W. Ornell, and Horatio Seymour, colored. He pleaded not guilty. The trial of Frederick Hegnt, for poisoning Frederick J. Seigfried, which was to have been continued in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, has been adjourned until Monday, at noon, to which time the Court has adjourned, on account of the illness of a juror.

Habeas Corpus Cases.

A motion was made before Judge Leonard, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to discharge a girl, named Mary Miller, from the House of Refuge, on the ground that the commitment did not show upon its face that she was without lawful means of support, but had stopped short with the allegation that she was a vagrant. The Judge held the commitment to be sufficient, and remanded the prisoner. In this case Judge Leonard also held that, on *certiorari*, a single Judge cannot review the testimony on which a conviction has been had.

A motion was made to send Michael Hays, now awaiting indictment, to the Special Sessions for trial, on the ground that on the face of the complaint the act was simply an assault and battery. The affidavit stated that the prisoner had, without provocation, bitten the lip of one Schnipper, and taken a piece of it.

Judge Leonard said he would take the matter under consideration.

A Two-Edged Sword that Cut the Wrong Way.

The friends of Mr. Pike, the defeated Greeleyite candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Maine, will doubtless feel grateful to the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* for the following bit of interesting information: "The New-York *World* points out one fact that the expenses of the Frenchman's Bay (Me.) Collection District (of which N. K. Sawyer, of the Ellsworth *American*, is Collector) are larger than the value of all the imports of the district, and ascribes this state of things to the fact that one Eugene Hale is Congressman of the Fifth District of Maine, and, as the *World* would have us infer, created this state of things to secure supporters for re-election. Perhaps if the *World* had been advised of the fact that Mr. Sawyer, the Collector of this district, was an earnest supporter of Mr. Pike against Mr. Hale, it would have omitted all reference to this district."

JEROME PARK.

The American Jockey Club—The Annual Fall Meeting—Prospects of Fine Sport.

The season of carnival is approaching with rapid strides, and the freshening breezes of October's golden days have never before ushered in a season of so much promise in regard to the sports of the turf. The principal topic of conversation among all who take an interest in sporting matters is the coming racing carnival at Jerome Park under the favoring auspices of the American Jockey Club. The meetings at this resort are among the principal social events of the year, especially those in the Fall, which are the opening ball of the season's amusements. The belles are on the *qui vive* for the opening of the games, and elaborate toilets are being prepared for the occasion. Diamonds will flash, and fashion will wield her sceptre, attended by the thousands who pay homage to her shrine. The Autumn meetings of "the course in the vale" have always been rich in their abundance of sport, but the programme of the coming meeting is unusual for the number and variety of the races to be decided on each of the days on which the meeting will be held. Before picking the plums scattered in the programme, it may be said that the American Jockey Club now wields a powerful influence over the destiny of racing in this country, and from its first inception to its present status among the various jockey clubs in this country, its career has been that of progress. In the opinion of many of the old turfmen the Club has taken a backward step in really ostracizing races of heats from its programme—a very popular style of race with the Western and Southern people; but the adherents of the English system of dash-racing take issue with their opponents in the matter, and favor less arduous tasks for race-horses. Nothing, however, will satisfy the veterans. They call this mere nonsense, and consider the English innovation as obnoxious. A judicious compromise might be made between the two systems by having heat and dash races on all programmes.

The first day of the meeting will be Wednesday next, Oct. 2, and the inaugural race will be the Manhattan Handicap, a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared. This has twenty nominations. The distance is a mile and a quarter. The principal event of the day, however, will be the contest for the Jerome (late Champion) Stakes, for three-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; two miles. There are sixty-one nominations, and the stake will be worth, if eight start, $4,650 to the winner. Of course, there is a general "hankering" after this rich prize, and the competition may probably lead to a surprise, although Jo Daniels is booked to win by the followers of the McDaniel stable. The third race is the Nursery Stakes for two-year olds, one mile, $50 each, play or pay, $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. There are fifty babies in the stake, and it will require a great deal of figuring to pick the winner. Most of the best two-year olds in the country are engaged. The prize is worth $3,300 to the winner. The fourth race is a private sweepstakes for four-year olds, $500 each, and $100 forfeit, nine nominations, four miles, which looks to be at the mercy of Mr. Withers' br. f. Elsie, the trim-looking daughter of Leamington. The fifth race is a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, purse $400, and entrance money to second horse. The closing event of the day will be a handicap steeple-chase, purse of $800, of which $200 to the second horse. The entries are to be made to-night, and the weights to appear on Monday.

Saturday, Oct. 5, is set as the second day of the meeting, and the trouble will commence with the Hunter Stakes for three-year-old fillies, $200 each, with $500 added, $50 forfeit. There are twenty-nine nominations, and the distance a mile and three-quarters. A popular race will follow, viz, mile heats, the only one of the kind on the programme; and the third race will be the Maturity Stakes, for four-year olds, $200 each, half forfeit, with $1,200 added, $800 out of the stakes to go to the second horse; three miles. There are twenty nominations. The fourth event will be the Champagne Stakes, for two-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, and $500 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. The winner of any stake at Jerome Park, Long Branch or Saratoga to carry seven pounds extra; of two or more such stakes, ten pounds extra; three-quarters of a mile. This stake closed with ten entries on Aug. 1, and among them are such known good ones as Count D'Orsay, Reyiler, Strachin's Survivor, &c. The fifth race is a hurdle handicap of a mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles, $600 to first and $100 to second horse, entrance free and to close on the first day of the meeting, weights to appear the following day.

Tuesday, Oct. 8, is the third day of the meeting, and the sport commences with the annual sweepstakes for three-year olds of $300 each, $100 forfeit, and $1,000 added. There are thirty-five nominations, and the distance is two miles. This ought to make a good race. Next comes a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year olds, purse $600, entrance money to second horse, and beaten maidens allowed seven pounds. Then comes the Grand National Handicap Sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and $20 if declared, two miles and a quarter. There are ten entries, and there will no doubt be an exciting contest between Monarchist and Abdel Kooree, who have been weighted respectively at 112 and 110 pounds. The fourth race is a dash of a mile and three-quarters for all ages, the winner to be claimed for $1,500; if entered not to be claimed, to carry seven pounds extra. The fifth race is a dash of one mile, with allowance to maidens.

On Thursday, Oct. 10, the fourth day of the meeting, there will be five races, the first of which is a mile and a quarter dash for three-year olds, purse $500, with allowances to maidens and penalties to winners. The second event is a dash of two miles and an eighth for all ages; purse $700; entrance money to second horse. There are the usual allowances for maidens, and accumulative penalties for winners. The third race will be an interesting affair. It is a handicap stakes of $50 each, half forfeit added to a cup valued at $500, given by Hon. Richard Schell, and members of the Club only are to ride. The distance is a mile and one-eighth. The fourth race is for a purse of $600, a mile and three-quarters, and the fifth race a selling race of a mile and an eighth, the winner to be sold for $1,500 and the usual allowances for reductions. The fifth and last day of the meeting comes on Saturday, Oct. 12, and the sport opens with a purse of $600 for maiden two-year olds, beaten maidens allowed seven pounds; three-quarters of a mile. The second race is a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; a mile and an eighth. The third race is also a free handicap of $30, and $600 added; a mile and five-eighths. Then comes a dash of four miles for a purse of $1,200, and the meeting will close with a handicap steeple-chase of about two miles and a half over the steeple-chase course. After perusing the programme as above sketched out, the most exacting turfite will be forced to admit that the stewards of the American Jockey Club have done their full duty to the public, and that on no previous occasion have such promises of excellent sport been held out. There are upward of a hundred and fifty high-mettled racers, sons and daughters of Lexington, Leamington, Australian, Jack Malone, Kentucky, Asteroid, War Dance, and other noted sires, at present taking their preliminary exercises on the track, and undergoing the preparation for the stirring contests for which they are engaged; and if the weather proves as genial as generally vouchsafed us in the Indian Summer, the Fall meeting of 1872 will be one of the most memorable in the annals of the American turf. In the meantime, the public are anxiously waiting for the gates to open.

Turf Notes.

The Prospect Park Fair Ground Association have issued for its October meeting a novelty programme, which cannot fail to interest turfmen generally. This Association has taken the initiative in a very desirable reform by incorporating in their programmes for the oft-recurring meetings, races of different distances, which thus breaks the monotony of the "mile heats, best three in five, in harness." The innovation has given general satisfaction, and its success has been demonstrated more than once, the most notable instance being in the performance of Huntress on the last day of the late meeting. The October meeting is to commence on the 15th proximo, and for that day a purse of $1,500 will be given to horses that have never beaten 2:26. The second event will be the purse and stake for three-year-old colts, mile and repeat, which closed last Winter with a formidable array of youngsters. For the second day there is a purse of $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:30, and a purse of $1,000 for double teams. For the third day there is a purse of $1,000 for horses that have no better record than 2:33, two-mile heats, and a purse of $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:28. The last day of the meeting will be of great interest, for on that day the four-year-old stake will be trotted, to be followed with the free for all race—barring American Girl. The purse for this is $4,000, and the owners of the following horses, besides others, have signified their intention of entering: There will be Gazelle, Rolalind, Camors, Judge Fullerton, George Palmer, Henry, and probably Sleepy John. The entries are to close on Monday next, 30th inst., at Johnson & Marshall's, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway.

The meeting of the Fleetwood Association commences Tuesday next and will continue four days. The programme is rich, with the promise of fast trotting and exciting sport.

Dr. Underwood, the well-known pool-seller, has bought a hurdle horse, which he has named Lanty Lawler. He is a gray gelding, five years old, by imp. Mickey Free, dam by Zenith. The doctor will probably try him at the "timber" during the Jerome Park meeting.

Out of the twenty horses entered in the Manhattan Handicap, a mile and a quarter, to be run at the coming meeting of the American Jockey Club, four have declared out. These are Mildew, Chivalry and O'Donnell's pair of Lightning colts. For the Grand National Handicap, two miles and a quarter, only two have declared, viz: Alroy and Allie Hunt.

Hon. A. Belmont's imported brood mare Spinette, by Stockwell, out of Olivia Augusta, by Cowl, died recently at the Woodburn Stud Farm, in Kentucky, where she was being bred to Lexington. Spinette was the dam of Spinola by Australian, Fenian by Mickey Free, Rosetta and a bay colt by Lexington, foaled this year. Her death is a great loss to the breeding interests of the country.

Seventy-six out of the hundred and seventy entries have accepted their weight in the great English handicap race, the Cesarewitch, while in the Cambridge Shire Stakes there are 128 acceptances out of 208 subscribers.

THE BIENVILLE.

The Investigation Continued—The Escape in the Boats—The Ship's Freight—History of the Bienville.

The Bienville investigation was continued yesterday morning, at No. 15 Nassau-street, by the United States Inspectors, in presence of a number of visitors, among whom was Rev. Mr. Boole. The first witness examined was Henry Anthon, a passenger on the lost steamer when she took fire. His testimony was substantially as follows:

I was on my way to Lima, Peru, and deemed the discipline on board the Bienville to be perfect. I have a right to consider my opinion upon such matters worth something, as I have spent nearly two years of my life on sea as a cabin passenger on sea-going vessels, and for a long time have held a Consular appointment under our own Government and that of France and have seen several panics on board ship attended with loss of life; in this instance, I believe that had not Capt. Maury's plans been frustrated by what he calls in his report "the carelessness, or worse, of a man in one of the life-boats," we would all of us have reached shore, with the exception of those who might have been lost by accident during the passage from the ship to the shore, for which Capt. Maury could not possibly have been responsible; everything was so quiet on board, from the time that the passengers reached the deck until the moment we left the ship that one would have supposed that we were simply waiting for a tug to take us to the city; a day or two before the fire the crew were all drilled at fire-quarters; they seemed to act with the promptitude of well-trained men; in regard to the origin of the fire, I knew nothing. Witness then detailed how he had observed smoke coming out of hatches and filling the cabin; after getting his papers from which he had been ordered into a boat, which had compass, provisions, water, sails and oars. When we left the ship, said he, we had either thirty-one or thirty-two persons in the boat; another boat approached us, and its officers put three men in ours, which shortly afterward swamped, capsizing as she went down; the other boat then pulled for the ship, leaving our people in the water; when we finally got our boat righted and bailed out, after being seven hours in the water, there were only twenty-five persons in all, who were afterward landed at San Salvador; the others were drowned, I believe; I cannot tell whether the donkey-pump was at work or not; an hour after our mishap, and while we were in the water, a man named Oliver swam up and told us he had gone to one of the boats, which had only ten or twelve people in it, and asked them to take him on board, which they refused to do and abandoned him, so he returned to us; this must have been Mr. Mead's boat, because that gentleman told me of a similar circumstance afterward, and, although the man was heard by all in the boat, they abandoned him; our safety was owing in a great part to the efforts of William Garrison, who has been charged with brutal conduct by W. Burrows, Jr.; this person accuses the colored man of threatening to smash his or other people's fingers with an oar if they did not let go the gunwale of the upset boat; I was on the boat's mast at this time, about fifty feet from the boat, and I saw this very colored man, Garrison, give a cask on which he was supporting himself to a drowning man; he then swam off, and did not make his appearance again until I returned to the boat; the second time he brought two oars that he had found floating, and then remained in the water until he was ordered into the boat by the officer in charge; I heard Mr. W. Berry, a passenger, afterward charge Mr. Burrows with base ingratitude, because he had seen Garrison pull this very Burrows into the boat, contrary to the officer's instructions, who was afraid the boat would be again capsized by the act. Closing his testimony, witness said: Mr. Burrows informed me just before daylight, while we were walking the quarter-deck, that the parties for whom he was acting had shipped by the Pacific Mail steamer quantities of arms and ammunition; he did not know whether there was powder among it, as if any was on board; I spoke to Capt. Maury, who replied that there was no powder on board to his knowledge; there were some cartridges; but they were in the treasure-room, or magazine.

G. H. Dayton, Superintendent of Freight for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship line, was next called. He said:

I do not know the number of passengers on board; a list can be had though. I am aware that the laws for steam vessels forbid the carrying of certain articles of merchandise where passengers are on board; on the Bienville were 220 cases of Pratt's kerosene oil; I do not know whether the fire-test was marked on it or not; it was stored in the fore-hold—the part of the ship kept for exclusive storage of oil; I do not know what precautions were taken against fire; I was aware that there were twenty-eight packages of matches aboard stored also in the forehold; there were also thirty-six packages of cartridges, 46 cases in all, stored I do not know where; it is our custom to place such articles for special storage by themselves on the wharf; the stevedore and ship's officer put them where they see fit; to my knowledge there is not any place designated by permission or license of the Inspectors of steam-boats for the storage of gunpowder; there were also several hundred cases of drugs, principally "Florida water," "Hostetter's bitters" and "Tonic bitters;" there was no combustible oil or spirits of turpentine included among these drugs, so far as I know; such freight is always marked on the outside.

William Folks, of the firm of Lawrence & Folks, who built the Bienville, testified as follows:

Built the vessel and overhauled her; thought her to be a good sound craft and in every way seaworthy. Having given some particulars as to her dimensions, witness continued: She was built for the New-Orleans trade, but was purchased in 1862 by the Government, who sold her to Livingston, Fox & Co., the owners at the time she went on this voyage; last July the old boilers were taken out of the Bienville and new ones put in, and the repairs on the job were done by witness; it was found she had more cargo capacity than was wanted, and he was allowed to give more room around the engines and boiler, and he gave about six inches more than he usually does at either end; the bulkheads were thirty inches from the front of the boiler, and overhead the beams were eight inches from the boiler; the ship was perfectly sound going to sea, and as good as new; she had six boats, all in good condition; he had the boats all overhauled, as the ship was going into the Pacific Mail trade, and would carry a great number of passengers; she had the usual preparations against fire—steam attachments were laid in the fore and after holds and between-decks; these steam pipes were about two and a half inch pipes; witness is the oldest ship-carpenter in New-York, being forty years in the business, and an owner of ships for twenty years.

Inspector MERSHON—Yes, I remember the time I worked for you.

Mr. BOOLE—That may be very pleasant to talk over, but let us stick to this now; was she well found as to preparations against accident, life-belts, &c.? A.—As well as any ship I ever saw.

Q.—When the Pacific Company chartered her for the voyage did they assume the fire risks? A.—They did not.

Q.—How much was she worth? A.—Fully $150,000.

To Mr. MATTHEWS—I saw you put hydrostatic pressure in the boilers on the 8th of August last, by the donkey-engine; when the requisite pressure was on I saw you and the chief engineer going inside the boilers to examine them; from the bottom of the boilers to the top of the steam-chimneys was twenty-eight feet; she was as well found as any ship I ever saw against fire.

To Mr. HILL—My attention was not called to any special examination of the donkey-engine, as I am not an engineer, but I often saw it used, and never saw one work better.

To Inspector MERSHON—She had pumps fore and aft, and they were in good order.

To Inspector HILL—She had no special place for carrying dangerous cargo—not particularly, but whenever we had dangerous articles, such as oil, gunpowder, &c., there was always a place set apart on the upper deck of the ship for it; that was how we invariably managed; that was our custom with explosive material; it is the custom, as far as I know, with steam-ship lines carrying explosive materials; there is now a custom coming in of having special iron boxes to carry them; the bulkhead forward of the boilers was constructed of six-inch square timbers running up and down, two feet from the centre; it was planked on the after side with two and a half inch pine plank, and on the forward side by with two inch pine planking in two thicknesses, running diagonally; the after side of the bulkheads was made up of strips two and a half inches square running up and down and covered with sheet-iron the entire size of the bulkhead; between the six-inch openings was filled up to the deck with sawdust, as a non-conductor of heat; this bulkhead was water-tight.

This closed the inquiry for today. The first witness to-morrow will be chief engineer of the Bienville.

Keeping Up the Circulation.

Among other places where the circulation of the *Tribune* has dropped off since it became the Democratic organ, and that of the TIMES has increased in like ratio, are the various towns on Long Island. The old readers there of what was once a Republican paper, have abandoned it almost in a body. A resident of Patchogue says the news agent at that place was recently called on by a person connected with the *Tribune*, who inquired why the agent's orders had been so small of late. He replied: "Our people are not taking your paper now, and its circulation has considerably decreased. My old orders have dropped off entirely." "Never mind about that," said the *Tribune* man. "Send your usual orders, and get as many as you got at any time. We want the circulation kept up. We will send them gratuitously; you can give them away." This the agent refused to do, on the ground that he was a news-dealer, and not an electioneering agent.

The Work of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury for the September term of the Court of General Sessions was discharged yesterday by the Recorder, who remarked that they had disposed of an unprecedented number of cases, having acted on over 300 complaints and found 253 indictments. In the last batch of true bills, handed in yesterday, was an indictment against William J. Sharkey for the murder of William Dunn, alias Bob Isaacs, in an Eighth Ward drinking saloon, not long since.

The Military Riot in Westchester County.

The riot in the Harlem Railroad cars, which took place between Mount Vernon and Fordham, on Thursday, does not appear to have been as serious as at first supposed. No lives have been sacrificed, nor is any of the party seriously wounded. It appears that while waiting for the train at Mount Vernon, the members of Companies A and G, of the Third Regiment, National Guard, imbibed too freely of liquor, so that when they got into the car they were nearly all intoxicated. While the train was going rapidly one of the men of Company A dropped his musket on the track, and, pulling the cord, stopped the train until he could regain it. On his return to the car some of the men of the company began to jeer him, and, upon his retorting, a quarrel commenced, in which many were seriously injured.

On arriving at Tremont, where the disorderly soldiers were cleared out by the Police from the train, several of these opposed the officers, and three of the soldiers were arrested. Charles Mersing, who was very disorderly, has been sent to jail for thirty days, and Peter Gross, who assaulted the railroad conductor, was fined $15, and held in $500 bonds to keep the peace. The other, John Parr, was discharged. The company will be subject to Court-martial.

THE RING INDICTMENTS.

Motion of the District-Attorney to Bring the Cases Into the Court of Oyer and Terminer—The Argument to be Heard in General Sessions Next Friday.

Just after the formal opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, Recorder Hackett on the Bench, the preliminaries to proceeding with the Hegnt murder case were interrupted by the appearance at the private door of the Court-room of an imposing procession. Eagerly watched by every one in the room, District-Attorney Garvin slowly entered, bearing a bulky bundle of papers, followed closely by Messrs. Henry L. Clinton, Wheeler H. Peckham and Lyman Tremain. Then after a brief interval came Messrs. John Graham, John McKeon, David Dudley Field, John E. Burrill, Nelson J. Waterbury, Eldridge T. Gerry and Willard O. Bartlett, and Senator H. W. Genet, of Harlem Court-house notoriety. Mr. Garvin arose, with the bundle of papers still in his hand, and said: "If your Honor please, I have come into Court to move the cases of the City officials charged with defrauding the City, for trial to the Court of Oyer and Terminer from the Court of General Sessions, where the indictments are at present pending. I will first move, your Honor, the case of Henry W. Genet, against whom there are pending two indictments for forgery."

Mr. Waterbury, counsel for Genet, arose and said that he would not oppose the motion, his client being ready and willing for trial, and did not care before what Judge.

Mr. Garvin then said: "In the case of William M. Tweed and others, (for conspiracy,) your Honor, I make the same motion," upon which Mr. Graham addressed the Court, saying, "If your Honor please, I make opposition to the District-Attorney's motion in all the cases where I am counsel for the defendants, and I am ready now to proceed with the argument."

The Recorder asked if his argument would occupy much time, and Mr. Graham answered that it would, upon which the Recorder said: "Then I cannot hear any argument, as there is a murder case now proceeding, and I cannot hear the argument until that is finished."

Mr. Garvin then made motions to transfer in the cases of Richard B. Connolly, against whom there are five indictments; Thomas C. Fields, indicted for bribery and corruption in office; Nathaniel Sands, for misdemeanor, and A. Oakey Hall, misdemeanor.

Mr. Field said that in the cases of Tweed and Sands he had come into Court at much personal inconvenience, but was quite ready to argue the question of removal. If an adjournment was to take place, he hoped it would be for more than a week, as it would be impossible for him to be in Court every day next week.

After a quiet consultation among the lawyers for the defendants, and those for the people among themselves, as to the time generally convenient, Messrs. Tremain and Peckham stated that they opposed an adjournment beyond the end of next week, arguing that the cases could not then be moved on the October calendar of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but would have to lie over until November.

Recorder Hackett said that he was willing to designate any day of next week which would suit the numerous counsel.

Mr. Field said that no day of next week would suit him, and if the cases came up then he would be absent.

The Recorder asked if Tuesday would be convenient, and the legal gentlemen once held a discussion among themselves, but could not agree, some wanting Tuesday, others suggesting Friday, Mr. Graham being in favor of going on then and there, and Mr. McKeon wanting to wait until the week after next.

Seeing that there was no probability of an agreement, the Recorder peremptorily fixed upon Friday next upon which to hear the argument upon transferring the cases, and informed the counsel that they must attend on that day. The company then left the Court-room.

Judge Bedford will sit with the Recorder next Friday to hear the argument in Mayor Hall's case, it being inexpedient for social reasons that this matter should come before the Recorder. During the whole of yesterday's proceedings, the Recorder of the City of London, Hon. Russell Gurney, occupied a seat beside Mr. Hackett on the bench.

The Slattery Inquest—The Commissioners of Charities Censured.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Eugene Slattery, the inebriate, who died at the Work-house on Blackwell's Island from a fracture of the skull, caused by falling down stairs at No. 79 Frankfort-street, on the 21st inst. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the Commissioners of Charities for a violation of their rule in regard to retaining prisoners at the Tombs forty-eight hours before transferring them to the Work-house.

Doolittle on H. G.

From the New-York World, Feb. 6, 1863.

In the course of a debate on the Conscription bill Mr. Rice and Mr. Doolittle had a little conversation:

Mr. Rice (of Minnesota) asked the Senator if he would express his opinion of Horace Greeley.

Mr. Doolittle said he was perfectly willing to express his opinion. He regarded the course of the New-York *Tribune* in December, 1860, and and also the course pursued by that paper latterly, as among the most unfortunate circumstances, and most mischievous in its tendency. The New-York *Herald* was regarded as the organ of the Democratic Party, and day after day that paper was saying to the people of the South: "If you go out of the Union and the friends of Mr. Lincoln shall undertake to force the people to submit to his authority, the Democracy of the North will rise in arms, and no Republican soldier shall ever be permitted to leave his State." This was the language of the *Herald* until those at the South believed the Democracy of the North would fight against their country, and that if there was a civil war, it would be in the free States. The New-York *Tribune* at the same time, almost equally unfortunate, said: "If they want to go, let them go." Here was the New-York *Tribune* claiming to be the leader of the great Republican Party, saying in substance to these secessionists: "If you go, the Republicans will not fight you." These two presses, working upon the minds of secessionists, made them believe they could enter upon and carry through their attempt to reconstruct the Union without any war.

Mr. Doolittle is perfectly in the right. He ought, however, to have gone on to say that if the *Tribune* led the South into a frantic war, it is now trying equally hard to lead the North into a frantic peace. It is giving the Government of Jefferson Davis distinctly to understand that if the war is not crowned with success before next May the Confederacy shall be acknowledged. It must be obvious to the meanest understanding that if the South has been able to hold out against the indefinite prospect of a war waged with all the force of the Union for two years, it is not to be expected that it should be found unable to hold out against the perfectly definite prospects of a war which is to expire by limitation at the end of three months. The present attitude of the *Tribune* is the consistent complement of its original position. Having failed to prevent the war at first, it is now laboring to stop the war. It is only more earnest now than it was at first, because it believes that now all possible danger of a reconstructed Union has been forever conjured away.

Food for Democratic Reflection.

From the New-York World, Dec. 8, 1863.

We trust Democrats will take to heart the truth which the late election has disclosed: No Republican is ever anything but a party man, and when he talks "no party" means to cheat. We trust, too, that some Democrats will hereafter remember that it is neither honorable nor wise to give a political opponent a chance of success simply to get a faint personal chance for the gratification of spite or selfishness. The whole Republican vote was polled, and the shrewd managers of that party got the *Tribune* to hold out false lights to lead away unwary Democrats.

Something for the South.

From the New-York Tribune, April 10, 1861.

We have had some experience of the Southern soldier in the regular service of the army and navy, and should feel obliged to describe him as a person too avaricious to resign, and too cowardly to fight; a person who acts as a spy in his own camp; who unlocks the gate of his country's fortresses to his country's foes, and then, having made all the mischief his little head can plan or his weak hands execute, skulks away and hides among his peers in meanness. This appears to be a pretty fair sketch of the class who hold responsible positions, and are supposed to represent the flower of the country.

The Connecticut First District.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the First District of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Julius L. Strong, is to be held in American Hall, Hartford, on Wednesday, Oct. 16. The Hartford *Courant* says it is reported that Mr. Eaton, who has been named as a possible candidate, positively declines to run. Mr. David Clark has also refused to have his name used. Mr. I. H. Bromley is also spoken of by some, but the *Courant* thinks that it is probable that the nomination will be given to Dr. A. R. Goodrich, of Vernon, who was the defeated candidate in 1871.

THE SUSPENDED BANKS.

Present Condition of the Broken Banks—New Developments of Fraud and Mismanagement—The Stuyvesant Bank.

The Stuyvesant Bank, in its present condition, shows a more deplorable result of mismanagement than any other of the bankrupt institutions. On the 12th of October it collapsed, since which time it has been in the hands of two Receivers, and still the creditors seem no nearer to a settlement, or even a dividend than they did on the day of its suspension. The President of this bank was Mr. David Collamore, and a number of equally respectable names appear on its list of directors, but as in the case of the Market Savings Bank, the entire management of the institution was intrusted to its cashier, Mr. J. Van Orden. At the date of the collapse, Mr. O. H. P. Archer was appointed Receiver by Judge Ingraham, and it appeared upon his investigation, that the liabilities of the bank were $790,000, while the apparent assets were $970,000, showing a surplus of $180,000, or $20,000 less than the capital stock of the institution. This was made known to the receiver by the books of the bank on the 12th of October, 1871, since which time the labors of two receivers, and their assistants, have never been able to discover exactly what proportion of these assets are good, although it has been proved beyond question that a very large proportion is undeniably bad. About $180,000 of the assets were collected by Mr. Archer, but this was all paid over to the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, which did the clearing for the Stuyvesant Bank. Mr. John H. Platt was, in July last, appointed receiver, after considerable litigation, by the United States Court, and at present the debt to the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, originally $340,000, has been reduced to $180,000, and this is almost all the progress that has been made in bringing the bank affairs out of the chaotic confusion in which they were found. The worthless assets of the bank show a remarkable recklessness, to use a mild term, in lending other people's money. Over $120,000 of the depositors' money was lent to one person, who gave as security the stock of a company called the Grades Cotton Gin Company of Memphis, Tenn., which no one has ever heard of, and upon a number of drafts upon a Memphis bank, which latter were returned protested. Again, the sum of $21,000 was lent to one person, who gave as security shares in the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad, stock which in the market is ironically quoted at three cents per share. Among the other assets of the bank is found the sum of $47,000 overdrawn accounts, all of which, with the exception of about $10,000, is a dead loss to the bank. Again, it is found that $68,000 was lent to a cattle dealer upon particularly doubtful property in New-Jersey, and the books of the bank show that a complete "cattle ring" had taken possession of the cashier and were able to borrow large and small sums without the formality of giving security of any kind. Another remarkable oversight or amiable trait of the cashier's is discovered in a debt of $12,000 contracted to the bank by a Mr. J. C. Thompson, a builder, of Harlem, who was also allowed to borrow without giving security.

A story has for a long time been current among the depositors of the bank that the cashier, though working for a comparatively small salary, yet was able during his term of office to build some very valuable houses in Harlem. A few weeks more will doubtless bring to light many other instances of the peculiar manner in which the funds of the institution were manipulated.

Mr. Platt hopes to be able to pay two dividends—at least fifty per cent in gross—to every depositor, and perhaps may secure to them sixty per cent.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

The delays connected with the administration of the affairs of the Market Savings Bank will prevent the receiver declaring a second dividend before the middle of November, when Mr. Worth expects to pay an additional twenty-five per cent. to all depositors. It is found that the property surrendered to the bank by its absconding Secretary, Conklin, who still remains in Canada, consists of ninety acres of land at Long Branch, in close proximity to Mr. Hoey's park. The property about that neighborhood now sells for $1,000 and $1,500 per acre, and should Conklin's land prove equally valuable its sale, less a mortgage of $30,000, will materially increase the funds of the bank. The sale will take place early in the Winter, and will probably be the means of securing a third dividend.

The efforts to draw in the assets of the bank have developed some transactions hitherto unpublished. Mr. Matt Bemus, a member of the Legislature, is a debtor to the Market Bank to the extent of $60,000. Of this sum $30,000 was lent to him upon the coupons of $30,000 of the stock of a Company called the Buffalo and Oil Creek Cross-cut Railroad, of which Company Mr. Bemus was the President. The remaining $30,000 borrowed by Mr. Bemus was upon property in Chatauqua County, the value of which, at the time of the loan, was estimated at $20,000, while at present its value is reported to have sunk considerably below that figure. Mr. Dwight, Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, was recently occupied in an examination of Mr. Van Name's management of the bank. This examination will be resumed next month, with Mr. Van Name under oath.

THE BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

The depositors of the Bowling-green Bank are loud in their complaints, and declare that the dividend of twenty-five per cent. paid to them was merely a sop to keep them quiet. On the other hand, Mr. Knapp, the receiver, states that the most active efforts are being made by himself and counsel, but that owing to the numerous lawsuits against Walter Roche and other debtors, the delays are unavoidable. In October next, six civil suits will be commenced against him, while a criminal suit is supposed to be in active progress. The prospect thus far is not encouraging to the depositors, the receiver holding out no present hope of another dividend.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

The depositors of the Eighth National Bank are likewise in a state of great indignation with the present administration of its affairs. The depositors' Committee complain that the action of the receiver, Mr. Albon Man, is the reverse of satisfactory to them, and propose taking the matter in their own hands. Counsel has been engaged by the Committee, who is instructed, as a first measure, to institute criminal suits against the bank's President, Mr. Union Adams, and a number of the directors.

THE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

As compared with the above cases, the suspension of the Central Savings Bank, of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, seems a very small affair. It failed in December, 1871. Mr. Chas. Peck being its President, who was, as usual, backed up by a collection of most respectable names as Directors. The total deficit of the Institution at the time of its failure was only $20,000, and its collapse was attributed to the failure of the Ocean Bank, where all the funds of the Central Bank were deposited. One of the Directors, Mr. John Farrell, voluntarily offered to pay his share of the deficit, if the rest of the Directors would follow his example. No one responded, and, as a consequence, the depositors will receive only fifty cents on the dollar, twenty per cent. of which has been paid, while the balance is expected to be forthcoming in December.

The Surrogate's Court—Another Interesting Will Case.

Quite an interesting matter came up yesterday before Hon. R. C. Hutchings, Surrogate, in regard to the estate of Mary Jane Louisa Bishop, late a resident of this City, who died in June last at corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, leaving a property valued at about $200,000. By a will admitted to probate without contest, this property was bequeathed to Anastasia Davison, an alleged daughter of the testatrix, and a servant in the house of deceased named Maggie. The case now comes up on the petition of a Mrs. Mary Louisa Johnson, who also claims to be a daughter of the deceased, who asks for a revocation of the probate of the will of her mother, and sets forth that the will above referred to was admitted to probate without notice to her, without her knowledge, and that the alleged testatrix was incapable of making a will, owing to disease produced by intemperance. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, and among them the petitioner, Frank Johnson, the husband of Mrs. Johnson, who detailed the circumstances connected with his marriage with the said petitioner. Mr. Chauncey Schaffer, of this City, also testified that he had known Mrs. Bishop; that her maiden name was Mary Jane Louisa Heron, and that she was a sister of Matilda Heron, the actress. He also testified that under the assumed name of "Kate Ridgely" she, for a number of years prior to her marriage with Mr. Bishop, kept a house of ill-fame in this City.

Civil Service Examinations.

Collector Arthur has ordered that the Board of Civil Service Examiners be notified of the number of vacancies existing in the different departments, for which examinations will be held under the civil service regulations.

It is now probable that the Board will have completed its preparations for the examinations by the 1st of October.

The German Emigration.

The Prussian officials are using every effort to interfere with the emigration to this country. The agents of the steam-ship lines who are engaged in selling emigration tickets in the eastern provinces of Prussia have, in many instances, recently been forced to discontinue their avocations. The reason for this extraordinary interference is alleged to be that the laborers employed by the nobility have been induced to leave in very large numbers. In many provinces the emigration has been so large that entire landwehr companies have disappeared.

CUBA.

The Journals and the Loan—The Havana Newspaper Press—The Law Against Slavery—The Election of the Casino—Fresh Taxes—Imports on Tobacco—War News and Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 20, 1872.

The discussions of the Press concerning the proposed sixty million loan continue, without aiding the project in the least or presenting any scheme by which it may be realized. The *Voz* and the *Constancia* have taken umbrage at a phrase of a *Diario* editorial, and they try to make capital out of it; this appears to be a hopeless task, as the people have become so accustomed to the *Diario* and place such implicit faith in what it advises that a discussion is simply a waste of paper. The *Constancia* may be called the Havana *Times*, as its articles against rings and frauds against the Government, and its exposures of everything which savors of roguery, are written with a fearlessness which causes astonishment, especially when we consider that this occurs in a country where the Press is fettered and where the Censor excludes everything unpleasant to him. A rumor is current that the Censorship of the Press will be abolished at an early day, and if this should be true the *Voz* and *Constancia* will occupy a more prominent place as journals than at present, while the *Diario* will continue, as hitherto, and remain the organ of the simon-pure conservatives. The proposed radical journal meets with numerous obstacles to its birth, and the most prominent cause of its failure to appear is the distrust of moneyed people for shares in a journal which they fear might become antagonistic to certain recognized features of the present régime, and particularly to the slavery question. The law touching slavery and its gradual abolition has not been published yet, and some of the ultras express great dissatisfaction that a well-known Spanish journal, published abroad, and whose adherence to the Spanish cause cannot be questioned, should have been so imprudent as to remit several thousand copies of the law to the Island. The shortsightedness of these persons, and their appreciation of a journal's enterprise are simply ridiculous. Sooner or later the law must be enforced, no matter how much the wealthy slave-owners may oppose it, and the journal in question had the good judgment to see the matter in that light. Besides, it it is a crime for a Spanish journal to publish a Spanish law, it ought to be understood at once that the Home Government has nothing to say in island matters. In connection with this, an amusing incident is reported. It occurred at the Casino Español, a few days after the election of Mr. Zulueta as its President. The Secretary handed to Mr. Zulueta a voluminous document received from the Casino Ultramar in Madrid, and Mr. Zulueta, seeing the number of pages, and being in a hurry, requested the Secretary to read it at the meeting of the Board that night, and left. When the members were all assembled, the Secretary began to read, and informed the members of its contents, which were nothing less than an admonition of the Casino Ultramar to the old Directors of the Havana Casino, asking them by all means not to elect Mr. Zulueta as their President, as the Home Government would look on this act as one of hostility, and urging them to choose any other person not equally obnoxious to the present régime. The document was left partially unread, and laid on the table. Mr. Zulueta had already been elected, and the harm was done. Col. Zulueta is now the most important and influential man in the Island of Cuba, and, his political opinions disregarded, he is generally respected. He has always borne the reputation of being an honest man, and has never used his position for any illegitimate purpose, unless the bringing of slaves from Africa be considered such; this, however, has nothing to do with his private character, and some years ago even those men who are today the most noisy and perhaps sincere abolitionists did not consider it beneath their dignity or incompatible with their principles to take one or more shares in ventures having for their object the bringing of negroes to this island. Of late rumors have been in circulation that cargoes of negroes had been landed, and that Mr. Zulueta had been one of the importers; but there is no proof that any such landings have taken place, and there is no likelihood that anything of the kind will be attempted—at least while the war lasts.

FRESH TAXES.

But if the *Constancia* has offended a certain portion of the population by attacking them, it has seen some of its efforts crowned, in a most unexpected manner, by success, and has compelled all classes to entertain and admit its views. The expenses of the Government for the coming fiscal year will be balanced by the income, and no deficit will appear. The remedy is a severe one, but it will answer the purpose, and everybody will be taxed, foreign nations, and particularly the United States, coming in for their share to make up the seven millions required annually over and above the present revenue. In the first place, the people of the island will be taxed indirectly by the imposition of increased import duties; secondly, the island people will pay another tax by the increased export duties on sugar, foreigners paying only a portion of this, as the price of sugar from other countries will naturally force Cuban sugar down to a certain level. But the tax which foreigners will have to pay alone is that on tobacco—as no other country produces Cuban tobacco—and the universal vice of smoking must pay for the luxury, whether smokers like it or not. Even if Cuba should impose an export duty of twenty-five cents on every pound of Vuelta Abajo tobacco, either in a raw or manufactured state, there is not the slightest doubt but that every ounce would be contracted for in advance. At the meeting held under the Presidency of the Intendante, a few persons objected to the increased duties, but some timely remarks by that gentleman, sounding like a prophecy as to what would happen if they did not adopt this course, resulted in fully seventy-eights supporting the measure. Speaking of frauds in the Custom-house, one has only to look at the manifests of the steamers coming and going to see that they bring about twice as much cargo as formerly and take away about five times as much tobacco and cigars. But a great drawback still exists to a proper management of the financial question, and the *Constancia* hits the nail upon the head, saying:

"We have a thousand times lamented the habit of trusting too much to the good judgment, either singly or collectively, of individuals and corporations, when they have had to deal with complicated matters which cannot well be understood until after they have been thoroughly studied, theoretically and practically. A thousand times have we compared our Customs with those of the English, Germans and Americans, and we have pointed to the stupidity of so many men who boast of not having read anything, either for want of time or supposing that they know everything."

The *Constancia* means to say, in this instance, that the loan and other financial questions ought to have been confided to men who not only were honest, but who knew something of the matter they were to discuss. A prominent merchant remarked that it was a shame to drag quiet people away from their ordinary occupations and transform them into financiers by a simple stroke of the pen.

A CORRECTION.

In the letter published Sept. 14, a line makes it appear as if the volunteers aided the coachmen. The volunteers not only did not support the coachmen, but opposed them, sustained the authorities, and arrested the ringleaders.

WAR NEWS.

From Cuban sources we have a report that the united Cuban forces in the Central Department fought the Spanish Colonel Bascones in the Sierra de Cubitas, and that the Spaniards lost 300 men between killed and wounded. No confirmation of this engagement, or of the reported loss has been received from Spanish sources. Gen. Riquelme is expected to arrive here in order to discuss the plan of the coming campaign with Gen. Ceballos. The plans and movements of the present Captain-General are seriously interfered with by the want of troops, the number of regulars on the sick list being very large, every steamer from the Eastern Department and along the south coast bringing reinforcements. Gen. Pedro Soo[?], late Commanding General of the Central Department, has again assumed his functions as Chief of Staff.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The society of Catholic youths has elected Mr. Ramon M. Aranguren[?], Ex-Secretary of the Government, their President.... A young girl, twelve years of age, died on Wednesday of croup. A young volunteer, named Luis Pinto, who had become very much attached to the child, placed the muzzle of a Remington in his mouth and blew his brains out.... Mrs. Valentina Ceballos, a Spanish woman, was found strangled in her bed; the perpetrators of the deed are unknown.... A canon of the Cathedral has been robbed of $10,000.... The usual Sunday battles between the negroes of the Jesus Maria, Colon and Sitios Wards continue. The two wards first named are Spanish in politics, the latter is rebel. The Jesus Maria negroes killed a Sitio negro, and when his friends were carrying the body to the cemetery, these were attacked by the Barracones (Colon) negroes, who tried to get the corpse away from them. The Sitio negroes, fearing something of the kind, had informed the police, and a number of *gendarmes* rushed on the attacking party, when a general fight ensued, several negroes being stabbed, and the police arresting two Colon negroes. Another Jesus Maria negro was killed the same night, and in the absence of bull-fights, this Sunday amusement of the negroes is kept up, although they ought all to be sent to the Trocha. QUASIMODO.

Gift to the University of California.

Hon. Edward Tompkins has made a gift to the University of California, for the endowment of a department of Oriental Languages and Literature, which he regards as now of the first importance, in view of the rapidly-increasing business between California and Asia. He says, in his letter announcing the gift:

"Fully believing that it is to become not only an important but a leading department of the new education that our peculiar circumstances demand, I have hoped that it might be my privilege to endow the first Professorship specially devoted to it. The wish has not brought with it the necessary means, and the money for the purpose is not within my control. But I have property that I can spare without wrong to any claim upon me, and rather than longer postpone an object that I deem so important, I venture to make you the following proposition: I have prepared and now offer for your acceptance, a deed of about forty-seven acres of land, with good title and free from incumbrance, at the junction of Broadway and University-avenue, Oakland, upon the following terms and conditions:

You shall forthwith establish, and as soon as practicable fill, a Professorship of Oriental Language and Literature in the University of California, with the same salary as the other regular professorships.

You shall take possession of the land conveyed by me, and sell the same as rapidly as can be done judiciously, until you shall have sold the whole, or enough thereof to produce the sum of $50,000 in gold coin. All the money so realized shall be set apart as an endowment fund for said Professorship. It never shall be mixed with other funds of the University, or loaned in whole or in part to any other fund, or to the University itself, in any manner, or on any pretext whatever. It shall be kept invested in mortgage securities, upon unincumbered, productive real estate within the limits of the present county of Alameda. If the income shall exceed the salary of the Professor, the surplus shall be added to the principal, to provide, as far as possible, for the time when the rates of interest will be lower than they now are. My consent in writing, or that of my legal representative, if I shall not be living, shall be necessary to any sale of said land, or any part thereof, within five years from this date. After that time, no such consent shall be necessary to any sale or sales not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $50,000. Whenever said sum of $50,000 shall have been realized from said land, either in money or in obligations, or securities, and there shall remain any surplus, either of land, or money or securities, such excess shall be conveyed or paid to me, my legal representatives or assigns, it being my intention to give for the endowment of said professorship the sum of $50,000, if said land shall produce that sum, and no more. As a recognition of the debt of humanity to the great and good man now honoring our State with his presence, said professorship shall be known as the "Agassiz Professorship of Oriental Languages and Literature." As the department thus organized will at first not be fully employed, I hope that it may be utilized for the education of such young men as may come here for that purpose, from Asia, upon such terms and under such restrictions as the Regents may prescribe. As a lover of California, I feel deeply the humiliation of seeing them pass by us in almost daily procession to the other side of the continent, in search of that "intellectual hospitality" that we are not yet enlightened enough to extend to them, and yet more that I cannot impose this as a condition of this trust, without danger of injury to the great interests that I most earnestly desire to practice."

Stripping Himself of Old Disguises.

The obese circus rider who strips himself of one garment after another, each time changing his character, as he swings around the ring is nothing compared to Greeley's recent performances. How he has thrown off one disguise after another is shown by the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade*, when it says: "One by one, Horace gives up all his old friendships, and we can see that he gains but few new friends. At Pittsburg he found that the soldiers were going against him and he begins to denounce and vilify them. At Louisville he found that the negroes were to a man going for Grant, and he fails to berating and belittling them for their ignorance. At Jeffersonville he finds that the old Abolitionists are going against him, and he tells the copperheads he only opposed slavery out of regard to free labor, and that his sincere and earnest convictions on that subject, after all, may have been wrong! When he finds that the Apollo Hall Democracy are going back on him too, he will curse them worse than he ever did Gov. Seward and the old Whigs who failed to yield due respect to his merits! Alas! for a man who finds occasion to express doubts about the only successful deeds or convictions of his life!"

Gift to Bishop McFarland.

The following address has been sent to Bishop McFarland, of Connecticut:

To Right Rev. Francis P. McFarland, Bishop of Hartford:

RIGHT REV. BISHOP: On the first occasion that the priests of Connecticut met after your advent to your new diocese, they unanimously resolved to testify their esteem and appreciation of their Bishop in an appropriate and becoming manner. They also resolved that the presentation of a purse to assist you to defray a part of the many expenses you necessarily incurred in procuring an Episcopal residence in the City of Hartford, would be the most appropriate testimonial they could make on the present occasion. Therefore, we, the undersigned, have been delegated by the priests of the diocese to present you with this purse of $15,375, which we hope you will accept as the testimony of their filial affection and appreciation of the many virtues that adorn your episcopal character. We thank God for having given us such a Bishop, and earnestly pray Him to spare you many years to edify and bless your new diocese. With affectionate esteem and reverence, we are your obedient servants,

Signed—James Hughes, V. G.; James Smyth, Luke Daly, James Lynch, Thomas J. Synnott, Edward J. O'Brien.

HARTFORD, Sept. 10, 1872.

To the above address the Bishop replied as follows:

REVEREND AND VENERABLE BRETHREN: I cannot say that you have taken me by surprise, for I have had some intimation of your kind intentions. But I have no words to express my feelings. Thanks for your large and princely offering, and for the kindly words and good wishes with which it has been accompanied. Be the interpreters to our brethren of the clergy of our feelings of gratitude for the sacrifice they have made from their scanty means; I must acknowledge the feeling of pride which for a moment tempted me to reject this gift, however flattering. But I know that the offering has been made to your Bishop for the purpose of seeing him provided with a suitable residence. I accept it in the name of the diocese. It will enable me to pay the debt on this house, and to convey it free of all incumbrance to the new Cathedral of St. Joseph, and thus the Episcopal residence will be the offering made by the clergy and their Bishop to the Diocese of Hartford. Whether I be left here, or the place be filled by another, you will always feel that the Bishop's house is your home, and the place above all others where you have a right to call whenever you visit the Episcopal See.

Estimates in Missouri.

The Louisiana (Mo.) *Riverside Press* publishes a careful review of the political field in that State, with estimates of the probable results of the November election. We quote its summary, as follows:

FOR GRANT, 1872.

For Grant, 1868	85,671
Colored vote	20,000
New vote	20,000
Total	1[illegible],671
Less "Liberal" vote	10,000
Total	115,671

FOR GREELEY, 1872.

For Seymour, 1868	59,788
Disfranchised vote	25,000
New vote	15,000
"Liberal"	10,000
Total	110,788

Republican majority, 5,883.

The *Press* says: "Of course there are some forces at work which cannot now be estimated in figures; some against us, but the more powerful in our favor, among which are the shocking bad State ticket put up by the Democrats, the strong, fighting ticket nominated by the Republicans, the change in the Irish vote, and the nerveless and disorganized condition of the Democrats generally."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union	68¾	100	Rock Island	110¾
200	do	68¾	100	do	110¾
200	do s3.	68¾	300	Union Pacific	38¾
200	do	68¾	100	do s3.	38¾
100	do s3.	68¾	100	do	38¾
100	do	68¾	200	Del. Lack. & W.	97¾
100	do	68¾	200	Ohio & Miss.	42¾
200	do	68¾	100	do b3.	42¾
2000	do	68¾	700	do	42¾
100	do	68	800	do	42¾
100	do	68	300	North-western c.	71¾
500	do	68	200	do	71¾
200	do	68	300	do	71¾
700	do	68¾	1600	do b3.	71¾
1200	Erie Railroad	47¾	500	do	71¾
1100	do	47¾	300	do	71¾
200	do	47¾	700	do	71¾
200	do	47¾	400	do	70¾
300	Pacific Mail	72¾	100	do b3c.	71¾
500	do	72¾	100	do b3.	70¾
400	do c.	72¾	800	do	70¾
1100	do	72¾	100	do	70¾
200	do s3.	72¾	500	Bos., H. & E. b3.	7
200	do c.	72¾	700	do	7
200	do	72¾	200	do b3.	7¾
2000	do	72¾	100	do s3.	7
100	do	72¾	200	do	7
400	do	72¾	200	do	7
300	do	72¾	100	North-western Pf.	88¾
200	N. Y. C. & H. s3.	93	700	do	87¾
100	do	93	100	Col., Chi. & I. C.	34¾
400	Lake Shore	88	200	do c.	34¾
100	do	88	200	do	34¾
400	do s3.	87¾	50	do	34¾
100	do	87¾	200	do	34¾
100	New-Jersey Cen.	101¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 114¾	$500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 114¾
63,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 n. 113¾	10,000 do 114¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 115¾	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 113¾
5,000 do 115¾	5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '68 113¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C. '62 114¾	500 U. S. 5-20 C. '68 113¾
500 do small 114	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 108

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$40,000 Tenn. 6s, new 72¾	300 Pac. M. S. S. Co. 73¾
6,000 N. C. 6s, new 20	1600 do 73¾
1,000 Missouri 6s 92¾	400 do b10. 73¾
1,000 do 92¾	200 do 73¾
1,000 M. & St. P. [illegible]	100 do 73¾
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 99¾	100 do c. 73¾
3,000 U. Pac. 1st 87¾	200 do b3. 73¾
5,000 U. P. 7s L. G. 80¾	1000 do 73¾
2,000 T. & W. 1 St. L. D. 88¾	500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 87¾
3,000 N. J. C. 1st. n. 102	350 do 88
4,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 92	20 N. Y. C. & Hud. cpg. 93¾
3,000 B. C. R. & M. 1st. 81¾	200 do bet. call. 93
20 Phenix Bank 101¾	50 do 93
20 Continental Bank 91¾	200 do 93
100 Consolidat'n Coal 42	100 do b3. 93¾
100 Quick. M. Co. b. c. b3. 46¾	300 do c. 93¾
50 West. Un. Tel. 68¾	100 do 93¾
100 do bet. call. 68¾	100 do 93
200 do c. 69	200 do s3. 93¾
300 do 69	500 do b3. 93¾
[illegible]	200 Erie Railway b. c. 48
300 Md. Coal Co. b. c. 17	10 Harlem Preferred 130
100 Spring M. C. b. c. 80	100 Panama b. c. b60. 144
100 Am. M. Un. Ex. [illegible]	80 C. & Pitts. G'd 88¾
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. 72¾	100 Union Pac. b. c. 38¾
100 do bet. call 72¾	1000 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 70¾
[illegible]	500 C. & N. W. Pfd. c. 88¾
[illegible]	17 C. C. Cin. & In. b. c. 30
[illegible]	100 N. J. Cen. b. c. 101¾
[illegible]	100 C. & R. I. b. c. b3. 110¾
[illegible]	100 M. & St. P. b. c. 54¾
[illegible]	100 Louis. & Nash. 80
[illegible]	100 Del., L. & West. 97¾
[illegible]	200 do bet. call. 97¾
[illegible]	400 N. J. Southern [illegible]
[illegible]	20 Chi. & Alton Pf. 114¾
[illegible]	1100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 42¾
[illegible]	200 Col., C. & I. C. b3. 34¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 115¾	$7,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 113¾
15,000 U. S. 6s, R. '81 114	55,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 108

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

100 Pacific Mail c. 73¾	300 Tol. & Wabash 68¾
[illegible]	100 Union Pacific c. 38¾
[illegible]	100 North-western Pf. c. 88¾
[illegible]	100 North-western 71¾
[illegible]	100 Rock Island c. 11[illegible]
[illegible]	600 Ohio & Miss. 42¾
[illegible]	300 C. C. & I. C. 34¾
[illegible]	100 Western Union b3. 68¾
[illegible]	400 N. Y. C. & Hud. 93¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. Y. S. B. L. C. 107	300 W. U. Tel. b. c. c. 68¾
6,500 N. Y. S. 6s, '73 105	[illegible]
5,000 Virg. 6s, Con. 55	[illegible]
2,000 Virg. 6s, Def'd 15	[illegible]
3,000 U. P. R. R. 1st M. 87¾	[illegible]
2,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 79¾	100 Adams Express [illegible]
5,000 U. P. 7s, Ld. Gr. 80	100 Erie R. R. b. c. s3. 47¾
800 Pacific M. S. S. Co. 73¾	12 Erie Railroad Pf. 70
[illegible]	100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 93¾
[illegible]	100 L. S. & M. S. R. R. b. c. 87¾
[illegible]	100 Panama R. R. b. c. 142
[illegible]	100 Ill. Cen. R. R. 127
[illegible]	100 Cleve. & Pitts. Gd. 88¾
[illegible]	300 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 70¾
[illegible]	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. s3. 88¾
[illegible]	300 Bos., H. & E. b. c. 7
[illegible]	100 New-Jersey Cen. 101¾
[illegible]	300 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 68
[illegible]	50 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 42¾
10 Fourth Nat. Bank 111	300 Han. & St. Jos. 33¾
200 Md. Coal Co. b. c. 17¾	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3. 35
100 Del., L. & W. b30. 97¾	300 Alb. & Susq. b. c. 94

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

600 Western Union 68¾	600 N. Y. Cen. & H. 93¾
[illegible]	100 Panama Railroad 143¾
[illegible]	300 Erie Railroad 47¾
[illegible]	1000 Lake Shore 88¾
[illegible]	600 Union Pacific 38¾
[illegible]	100 North-western 71¾
2900 Pacific Mail 75¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	200 North-western Pf. 88
[illegible]	300 Rock Island R. 110¾
100 Ohio & Miss. b3. 42¾	200 Bos., H. & E. 7¾
[illegible]	400 Col., C. & I. Cen. 35¾
100 Pittsburg R. 88¾	

FRIDAY, Sept. 27—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off this forenoon ½@¾ ℔ cent, or from 114 ℔ cent. last night to 113¾@113½ ℔ cent. The speculation appeared to be somewhat spiritless, as though the party who bought the Treasury Gold yesterday at 114 and a small fraction designed to influence adversely the Money market, in place of advancing Gold. As this purpose signally failed yesterday, and met with no success this morning, it is scarcely surprising that Gold should fall off in the open market. The abundance of Check Exchange on London, 2@3 ℔ cent. below the Gold shipping standard, also has its effect. Bills are pressed at the Cotton ports at low figures, and here the offerings are free at 107¼@107½ ℔ cent.

While there is no let up in the dear rates of Money on trade paper and on time loans on Stock collateral, the supply strictly on call loan to the Stock Brokers is adjusting itself to the daily demand, at 7 ℔ cent. Currency, or 7 ℔ cent. Gold interest. In this way the market was easy today. The rates on prime to fair Merchant paper are 9 to 12 ℔ cent. per annum, outside of Bank. We have heard of good names as high as 15 ℔ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the notorious Gould-Smith party have been led a merry dance on the Stock of the Pacific Mail, which, coming so very soon after their defeat, and severe punishment on Erie Stock, is anything but pleasant to their pockets or to the continuance of their prestige as great operators. Their star of success seems to pall before these repeated disasters, and the Money they have had to pay out, if common report is to be believed, has already shorn their power for future mischief over the market. The Brokers begin to jeer at fresh threats of "locking up Greenbacks" arising from that source, and the suspicion abroad that neither Jay Gould, nor Smith, nor their confederate Brokers altogether have had a much larger credit for the ready Cash which they are supposed to control than they were at any time really entitled to. And whatever the amount a week or ten days ago, it is supposed to be made much less now by the differences since accruing against them on two or three Stocks like Erie and Pacific, of which this party were short. The latter went up today from 72¾ to 75¾ ℔ cent., as it has previously advanced from 67½ to 70@71 ℔ cent. The Erie "corner" was let up after extensive public and private settlements had been made.

In the Western Roads there was an active business today, and also in Western Telegraph, in addition to the enormous transactions in Pacific Mail. The Bearish interest continue to resist any material advance in these Stocks, as they showed formidable resistance up to the present week in Erie and Pacific Mail, but the same storm is gathering over their heads in other speculatives, which it were needless to point out at present, and the end to the predominance of the more impudent and unscrupulous of these parties, we have reason to regard as much nearer than it was supposed to be less than a fortnight ago.

At 4 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made on the general market, as compared with Thursday night:

Closing Quotations—Sept. 27.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	111	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115	115
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	113⅞	113⅞
American Gold	114	113⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅝	107½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93	93⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅞	110½
North-west Common	71⅝	71⅝
Pacific Mail	72⅞	75⅜
St. Paul Preferred	74⅞	75⅞
St. Paul Common	54⅜	54⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅞	43
Western Union Telegraph	68⅞	69⅝
Erie	48	48⅜
Union Pacific	38⅜	39
Lake Shore	87⅞	88⅝
C., Chicago and Ind. Cen.	34⅞	35⅜

At the very close of the Exchange at 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27.

Gold receipts	$597,710 14
Gold payments	1,089,887 50
Gold balance	58,666,419 05
Currency receipts	1,547,190 12
Currency payments	1,142,412 08
Currency balance	17,643,700 33
Customs	510,000 00

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81 ... 114	5-20 coup., '65, n. 1 ... 113¾
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81 ... 115¾	5-20 coup., '67 ... 113¾
5-20 reg., '62 ... 114¾	5-20 reg., '68 ... 113¾
5-20 coup., '62 ... 114¾	5-20 coup., '68 ... 113¾
5-20 reg., '64 ... 114¾	10-40 reg. ... 107¾
5-20 coup., '64 ... 114¾	10-40 coup. ... 107¾
5-20 reg., '65 ... 114¾	5s coup., '81 ... 110¾
5-20 coup., '65 ... 114¾	6s currency ... 112
5-20 reg., '65, n. 1 ... 113¾	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83 ... 92	Chic. & N. W. S. F. ... 95
N. Y. C. 6s, Real Estate 87	Chic. & N. W. 1st ... 95
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript'n 85	Han. & St. Jo. Land Gr. 102
N. Y. Central 6s, '75 ... 100¾	Del., Lack. & W. 1st ... 102¾
Erie 1st, extended ... 102	Del., Lack. & W. 2d ... 97
Erie 4th, 7s, '80 ... 95¾	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. Div. 88
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 95	Toledo & Wabash 2d ... 88
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, s. F. '85 107	Tol. & W. Equip. B'ds 88
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75 ... 102	Great Western 1st, '88 95
Harlem 1st 7s ... 101¾	Great Western 2d, '93 88
Albany & Susq. 2d ... 95	Chic. R. I. & Pacific ... 101
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82 ... 114	Morris & Essex 1st ... 97
Chic., Bur. & Q. 8s 1st 108	N. J. Central 1st, new 102
Mich. So. 7s, N. [illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st 104¾
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s 101	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F. [illegible]
Cleve. & Toledo S. F. 101	Clev. & Pitts. 2d [illegible]
Cleve. & Tol. N. B'ds 95	Chic. & Alton S. F. 100
Clev., P. & A. N. B'ds 95	Chicago and Alton 1st 100
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 95	Ohio & Miss. 2d, Con. 87¾
Lake Shore Div. B'ds 95	Mil. & St. Paul 7s Gold 90
Lake Shore Con. Coup. 100	Mil. & St. Paul 1s ... 92
Lake Shore Con. Reg. 100	Mil. & St. Paul 2d [illegible]
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 95¾	C., C. & I. C. 1st ... 91¾
Central P. Gold B'ds 99¾	C., C. & I. C. 2d ... 70
Union Pacific 1st 87¾	Tol., Peoria & W. 2d [illegible]
U. P. Land Grant 7s 80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s [illegible]
U. P. Income 10s 79¾	B., H. & Erie 1st, 7s 38
Alton & T. H. 1st 99	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98½	98¾
City 6s, new	101¾	101¾
Camden and Amboy	123	123½
Pennsylvania Central	57¾	57¾
Reading	112¾	112¾
Lehigh Valley	58¾	58¾
Catawissa Preferred	44¾	45
Philadelphia and Erie	26	26½
Northern Central	38¾	39
Lehigh Navagation	38	About.
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¾	93

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Thirty Years

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

We recommend to investors as a *Safe and Profitable* security. Present price, 90 and accrued interest. Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, *Coupon or Registered*.

This road is the western end or link of the Canada Southern, which together form *the new trunk line from Buffalo to Chicago*, running directly into Chicago on its own line; is *straight and level*, and the *shortest* line now built, or that *can be built*, between Chicago and Buffalo. The great accumulation of freights at Chicago and Toledo, even *now*, beyond the capacity of the present Trunk Line, renders the speedy completion of the road an *absolute necessity*. Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD at 90 and interest. PARTIES BUYING BEFORE OCT. 1 WILL HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF THE PREMIUM ON THE GOLD COUPON payable on that day. As the road is now earning a dividend on its stock, as well as interest on its bonds, there is no better investment. Apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Saturday, Sept. 28, is as follows: Nos. 456, 393, 486, 494, 491½, 365, 487, 366, 384½, 457, 497, 498, 500, 501, 502.

The adjournment on Saturday will be to Tuesday next, at 9½ A. M.

The Court has adjourned till Saturday, at 9½ A. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 27.

By Judge Leonard.

The Bowling-green Savings Bank, vs. Louis L. Todd, et. al.; the attorney must pay or the attachment will issue; the cost of the application, $10, must be paid by the attorneys to the Receiver or his attorneys.

William M. Peck vs. Nathaniel Sands; motion papers wanted.

Lewis Audenried vs. Phoenix Insurance Company; the motion is granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the estate of Jane A. Butler, deceased; the application is denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 27.

By Chief-Justice Daly.

Jane Elizabeth Abbott vs. Edward E. Abbott; divorce granted to plaintiff.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 27, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	51	Oil-cake, pkgs.	180
Cotton, bales	972	Pork, pkgs.	86
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	1,294	Lard, pkgs.	301
Flour, bbls.	9,227	Lard, kegs	80
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	2,980
Corn, bushels	187,737	Cheese, pkgs.	5,503
Oats, bushels	42,225	Tallow, pkgs.	127
Malt, bushels	885	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Peanuts, bags	9
Grass-seed, bags	150	Silver-ore, sacks	212
Flaxseed, bags	344	Spelter, pieces	200
Beans, bbls.	71	Starch, boxes	675
R. R. Peas, bags	29	Sugar, hhds.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	632	Tea, half chests	11,001
Hops, bales	177	Tobacco, hhds.	200
Hides, No.	174	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	425
Leather, sides	4,232	Whisky, bbls.	249
Spirits Turp., bbls.	235	Wool, bales	36
Rosin, bbls.	1,609	Oil, bbls.	50

The Export clearances for European ports as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the ship E. W. Stetson, for London—24 pkgs. Provisions, 1,580 bbls. Oil-cake, 50 casks Starch Flour[?], 31,534 bushels Corn, 42 cases Tobacco, 42 bales Cundurango, 469 pkgs. Clocks, 507 bbls. Rosin, 1,850 bbls. Flour, 7,980 bushels Wheat, 144 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Atlanta, for Cork and orders—[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the bark Imperieuse, for Cork and orders—[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the brig Catto, for Cork and orders—[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the brig Orbit, for Bilboa—1,748 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Tariffa, for Marseilles—412 bbls. Tallow, 481 pkgs. Tallow, 200 hhds. Tallow, 27 tcs. Lard, 239 bags Quercitron Bark, 92 hhds. Tobacco, 6,063 Staves, 10 hhds. Grease, 65 boxes Fat, 10 boxes Middles.

And from Philadelphia, for Hamburg, by the bark Mary Wiggins, 239,638 gallons Refined Petroleum. For Rotterdam, by the bark Helen Sands, 103,207 gallons Refined do. For London, by the bark Faunia[?], 118,320 gallons Refined do.

ASHES—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Pots at from $8 25@$8 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls quoted nominal at $11@$11 50 ℔ 100 lbs., in the absence of supplies.

BEESWAX—Has been selling rather slowly within the range of 34c.@34½c. for Western, and 35½c.@36c. for Southern.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request at uniform prices. Common Pale at $6; North River $8 50@$9 50; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ℔ thousand.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Free sales of seasonable styles have been made, since our last, at generally firm prices, the demand from Southern and South-western sources continuing quite brisk, while the inquiry from Western buyers has been on an enlarged scale. The local trade shows more life and spirit, and fine work is very promptly taken at remunerative rates—the orders to some manufacturers running considerably ahead of production. The auction sales attract unusual attention, and generally result quite satisfactorily on all really marketable goods.

CANDLES—There has been a rather livelier jobbing business noted, with Adamantine quoted 12@16 ounces, 14c.@15¾c.; Paraffine, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@32c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c.

CEMENT—Rosendale has been in fair demand on the previous basis of $1 60 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Dealers report a livelier trade, with a firmer range of prices. We quote Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15@$16; House do., $24@$25 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite, $4@$5 75 ℔ ton for cargoes. The offerings of foreign are quite meagre.

COCOA—The demand is very tame, with Maracaibo quoted at 29c.@30c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 16c.; San Domingo, 9½c.@10c., gold, in bond, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Rio shows no change of moment, the demand being fair and almost wholly for the better grades of stock, which are held rather above the views of buyers, checking business in the local market. At Baltimore sales were reported of 1,000 bags, by the Campeveru[?], and 433 bags, by the Palladin, on private terms. The cargo of 4,500 bags, by the Doris Broderson, at Mobile Bay, was purchased, to go to New-Orleans, also on private terms. Other kinds quiet, but steady. Quotations as before.

COTTON—Has been offered with much reserve for early delivery at previous figures, on a moderate demand; sales, 1,301 bales, including 570 bales to shippers and 531 bales to spinners. For forward delivery there has been a good inquiry noted at steady rates; [illegible] Low Middling, with September [illegible]. The receipts at this port today were 973 bales, including 378 bales from Norfolk, 45 bales from Fernandina, and [illegible] bales by rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 12,187 bales, and for the week 63,795 bales, against 45,976 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 189,419 bales, against 78,[illegible] bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¼	18¼	18½	18½
Good Ordinary	19	19	19¼	19¼
Low Middling	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	19¾
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
Good Middling	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾

EGGS—Have met with a fair sale within the range of from 29c.@30c., for fair ordinary to strictly choice marks, closing less buoyantly.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been purchased to the extent of 10,000 boxes at $2 [illegible], showing a decline.

FISH—There has been a moderate call for the leading kinds within our range: Dry Cod at $5 25@$6 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $18@$20; No. 2 do. at $10 25@$11 50; No. 3 do. at $6 50@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 30c.@32½c. for Scale, and 15c. for No. 1, ℔ box. Holders have shown less urgency in their offerings of stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a restricted business reported in State and Western Flour, since our last, with but little variation as to prices. The export trade has been checked by the reduced supply of freight-room available and the advanced rates claimed. The home trade call has been quite slow. The offerings of desirable grades have been comparatively limited, particularly of Superfine and Shipping Extras at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last, of 10,900 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$6 75, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra at $7 25@$7 65, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50 for lines; very good to fancy at $7 70@$8 15; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $7 25@$7 55; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 25@$7 65 ℔ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl.	$3 50@$5 25
Sour Flour	[illegible] @ 6 75
Superfine State and Western	6 15 @ 6 75
Extra State	7 25 @ [illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	7 25 @ 7 15
Extra Genesee	7 25 @ [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 25 @ 7 65
Extra Western, shipping brands	7 25 @ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 70 @ [illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 70 @ [illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 75 @ [illegible]
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to fancy	7 80 @ 11 00

Southern Flour has been offered freely, [illegible] quoted firm, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bbls., at $6 35 for very inferior to very good and $[illegible] for very choice brands. Rye Flour has been in scant stock and fair demand at from $4 50@$5 25 for very inferior to choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 320 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 25 ℔ bbl. Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for at $3 50@$3 75 for Yellow Western; $3@$3 50 (nominally) for White do.; $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 390 bbls., in lots.

FRUIT—There has been more activity in this line. New Raisins have been arriving more freely, and have been quoted as opening at $2 50 for Layer, and 10¼c. for Denia; 600 boxes new Layer sold at $2 50, 800 boxes old do. at $2, and 300 boxes Loose at $2 50, ℔ box. Currants have been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 565 casks new, mostly to arrive, on private terms, but part here at 7¾c., and 480 casks old, part at 6c. ℔ lb. Of Turkey Prunes 350 casks new, to arrive, sold on private terms, and of Citron, 10 cases at 47¼c. We quote: Old Layer Raisins at $2; new do., $2 50, ℔ box; Valencia Raisins, 12c.@12¼c.; new crop Currants, 7¾c.; Almonds, 17¾c.@20c.; new Figs, 17¾c.@20c., ℔ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8@$8 50 ℔ case.

GRAIN—The offerings of prime to choice samples of Spring Wheat have been on a reduced scale, while the demand has been fairly active, mainly for shipment, leading to a further advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, the market closing firmly on the basis of the improved figures. There has been very little attention given to the poorer qualities, which have been difficult to place, unless at very low rates, in most instances wholly unsatisfactory to sellers, thus preventing free dealings. Winter Wheat has been in quite moderate demand, but desirable lots, which have been scarce, have been held with more confidence. Sales have been reported, since our last of 141,000 bushels at $1 55@$1 56 for good to prime New No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 55 for prime samples, partly to arrive soon; $1 52@$1 54 for prime to choice new No. 2 Chicago and North-western Spring; $1 43@$1 47 for poor to good new No. 1 Spring; $1 35@$1 40 for rejected Spring; $1 48½@$1 50 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed; $1 62½@$1 70 for ordinary to very good Red, $1 70@$1 80 for Amber Western, and $1 70@$2 for inferior to choice White do.... Corn has been in brisk request at a shade better prices, with the chief trade reported in prime samples of Mixed Western, for shipment, closing firmly on reduced offerings. Very little Yellow or White Corn of prime quality was available, and holders were quite confident in their views. Sales have been reported since our last of 281,000 bushels at 65½c.@66c. for good to prime sail-vessel grades of Mixed Western, closing at 65½c.@66c. afloat; 66c.@66½c. for High Mixed do., 64c.@64½c. for Ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, afloat; 67c. for Yellow Western; 68c.@70c., chiefly at 68c.@69c. for White Western; 57¼c.@63½c. for damaged Mixed Western, in lots, ℔ bushel. For forward delivery there has been a good inquiry noted for prime samples of mixed Western on the basis of 66½c.@67c. last half of October delivery, with sales reported of 85,000 bushels, chiefly at 67c. ℔ bushel.... Rye has been held firmly, but has been inactive.... Barley has been quiet since the sales yesterday, of equal to about three sail boat loads of new Canada, to arrive, at $1 17@$1 18 ℔ bushel. Some new Western was placed at $1 ℔ bushel.... Barley-malt has been firm for desirable stock, which has been in more request; 4,000 bushels very choice Canada sold on private terms; good to very choice having been quoted at from $1 25@$1 40 ℔ bushel.... New Oats have been rather firmer and quite active, especially average mixed stock, in which the bulk of the business was transacted. Old Oats dull and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 180,000 bushels, at 40c.@44½c. for ordinary to strictly prime new mixed Western, chiefly at [illegible] for fair ordinary; 33c.@41c. for inferior to good Black and Dark Mixed; 45c.@48c. for poor to very choice new White Western; 45c.@46c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western in store; [illegible] for old Mixed State.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Bags at 14c.@14½c. Bagging at 12¼c.@12½c., and Domestic Bagging at 12c.@12½c.@14c., sales, 150 rolls Domestic Bagging at 13½c.@14c.

HAY—Under more liberal offerings and a moderate inquiry, sale Hay shows less firmness at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 65 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at from 65c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The dealings have been mainly in Jute and Jute Butts, prices favoring purchasers; sales, 1,500 bales Jute at 4½c.@4¾c., and 3,700 bales Jute Butts, part to arrive, all at 3¾c., closing at 3c.@3¼c., currency. Other kinds dull. We quote: American, $130@$180 for Undressed, and $180@$250 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Manila, 11c.@11¼c.; Sisal, 8¼c.@9c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@5c.; Jute Butts at 3c.@3½c. ℔ lb., currency.

HIDES—Have been rather lightly dealt in, yet quoted firm; sales, 2,200 Montevideo at 25c., gold; 2,500 Central American, 700 Texas, 54 lbs.; 100 Wet salted do., and 4,300 City Slaughter, on private terms. We quote: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 20@24 lbs. 23c.@24½c.; Buenos Ayres, 21@30 lbs. 23c.@24½c.; Entre Rios, 20@24 lbs. [illegible]; Montevideo, 20@24 lbs. 24c.; Rio Grande, 20@24 lbs. 24½c.@25c.; Orinoco, 20@24 lbs. 22c.; California, 20@24 lbs. 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@21 lbs. 23c.@24c.; Matamoras, 18@22 lbs. 20c.@22c. as they run; Texas, 20@25 lbs. [illegible]. Dry-salted Hides—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs. 15c.@16c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@28 lbs. 15c.@16c. currency, as they run. Wet-salted Hides—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 40@60 lbs. 13c.; California, 45@50 lbs. 11c.@11½c.; [illegible] selected; New-Orleans, [illegible] 12½c.@13c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs. 12½c.@13½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs. [illegible]; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs. 11c.@11½c. currency, selected. Upper-leather Hides—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@11 lbs. 26½c.@27c., gold, selected. East India Hides—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, [illegible]; Calcutta Dead Green, [illegible] lbs. 13c. gold.

LATHS—Eastern have been of comparatively ready sale at $2 50 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—The movement in most kinds shows rather less animation. The export call is mainly for low grade stock, of which the offerings are on a reduced scale, holders manifesting more confidence. The home trade inquiry is chiefly for lots wanted for prompt use. Values exhibit no changes of importance.

LIME—Rockland has been quoted firm, on a fair demand, including Common at $1 [illegible] and Lump at $1 25 ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—A fairly active business has been reported in the leading kinds on the basis of previous quotations including Southern Pine, $26@$30; White Pine Box Boards, $21@$23; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $23@$25; Clear Pine, $55@$70; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $54@$60; Cherry Boards and Planks, $75@$85; Oak and Ash, $55@$65; Maple and Birch, $35@$40; Black-walnut, [illegible]; Eastern Spruce, $17@$19; Shingles, $3@$6 50.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been purchased to the extent of 200,000 lbs. at 32c.@33½c. ℔ lb.; market about steady.... Under very favorable advices from England, reporting large contracts, on the basis of current prices for next season's deliveries, Scotch Pig-iron has been in fairly active demand here, at much firmer rates, with sales reported of 700 tons, at $60 for Coltness, $58 for Gartsherrie, and $57@$58 for Glengarnock. American Pig-iron has been very scarce and strong in price, though not active. Iron Rails have been quiet, but steady, at $74@$75, gold, for English, with sales reported of 1,000 tons on private terms; and $85@$87 50 for American. Of Russian sheet-iron, 50 packs, changed hands at 16¼c., gold.... Nothing really new in Lead, Spelter or Zinc.... Pig-tin quiet, but steady; sales, 50 slabs Banca at 40c., and 100 slabs Straits at 33½c., gold. Tin Plates have been slow of sale at yielding prices; sales, 260 boxes M. F. Terne at $13, gold; and 250 boxes Charcoal Terne on private terms.

MOLASSES—The chief business was in Trinidad, P. R., of which 170 puns. were disposed of at 30c. Market otherwise dull. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@65c.; Cuba, 28c.@33c.; English Islands, 30c.@58c.; and New-Orleans, 40c.@85c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quoted stronger on the basis of $4@$4 05 for strained, on restricted offerings and a fair inquiry; sales, 400 bbls. Common at $4 25; 1,600 bbls. Strained at $4 05@$4 07½; 200 bbls. No. 2 at $4 65, and 400 bbls. Pale at $5@$5 50, ℔ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet, but about steady.... Of Spirits Turpentine, 250 bbls. were sold in lots at 63c.@64c., closing firmly at 64c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Holders of the leading kinds of stock show confidence as to values, and do not offer supplies with much urgency, but the current movements are on a restricted scale, the demand being quite moderate. Of Crude Sperm 1,400 bbls. were reported sold at $1 [illegible] ℔ gallon. We quote: Crude Whale at 68c.@72c.; Bleached Whale at 73c.@74c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@[illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Bleached at $1 55@$1 60; Lard-oil at 86c.@90c.; Red Oil, 48c.@[illegible]; Saponified, 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, 81c.@82c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 42c.@50c., as extremes; Extra Refined Seal at 67½c.@68c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil, 42c.@47c.; Yellow, 58c.@67c.; White, 65c.@68c., ℔ gallon; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Has been unusually dull today, on the basis of 12c.@12¼c. for Crude, in bulk, and 24½c.@24¾c. for Refined here. Some 2,500 cases Refined changed hands at 29c.@29½c. At Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Refined were placed at 23¾c., early delivery. Naphtha as before.

PROVISIONS—A pretty fair demand has been noted for Pork, for early delivery, chiefly for Mess, at steadier rates. Sales have been reported of 720 bbls., in lots, at $14 12½@$14 20 for full and job lots of new Western Mess; $12 25@$12 50 for old do.; $13 87½@$14 50 for Prime Mess; $11 50 for Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been moderate, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, seller November, quoted at $14 ℔ bbl.... City-dressed Hogs have been in fair request at from 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb.... Cut-meats have been in some demand, with Dry-salted and Pickled Hams ranging from 12½c.@13c. [illegible] 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.; sales equal to 160 pkgs. Also, 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 14c.@14½c.; and 300 Smoked Shoulders at 9¼c., and 1,000 Green Hams at 11c.@11½c., ℔ lb.... Bacon has been moderately sought after, at about former quotations; sales, 150 boxes Long Clear, early deliveries, at 8¼c.@8½c.; 100 boxes Short Clear, November delivery, on private terms; and 250 boxes Long and Short Clear, January delivery, at 7¾c.... Western Lard has been in light request for early delivery at a shade easier prices. City stock has been heavy and quoted cheaper, on a very moderate call for supplies, particularly from refiners. Sales reported of 620 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for prime to very choice old Western Steam; 9¼c.@9⅜c. for choice Western Steam and Kettle-rendered; 9¼c. for new prime Western; 8¾c.@8⅞c. for prime to choice City; 9¾c. for No. 1, and 9¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery the demand has been fair, with sales reported of 3,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller October, part at 8¾c., and 250 tcs., seller January, at 8¾c.... In Beef products business has been very tame and unsatisfactory, within the range of from $4@$9 for inferior to prime brands Mess, and $9 50@$11 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef at $12@$16 for Prime Mess, $16@$20 for ordinary to fair India Mess, and $24@$26 for Extra do. special brands, ℔ tierce. New Beef Hams at $26@$30.... Butter meets with a less prompt sale, as a rule, and values show less firmness for other than prime to choice stock, of which latter the offerings are light. We quote: Butter within the range of from 12c.@36c. for very inferior to choice State; 32c.@35c. for fancy lots do.; 9c.@30c. for poor to fine Western; [illegible]; Grease Butter, 7½c.@8½c. Of the poorer grades, the available supplies are quite liberal.... A fair trade is in progress in desirable grades of Cheese at steadier rates, ranging from 8½c.@14c. for poor to extra Factory; 7c.@13c. for common to choice Dairy, and 4c.@7½c. for Skim, ℔ lb. The export movement is checked to some extent by the firmer range of ocean freights and the scant supply of freight-room available.

RICE—Has been steady though not active, domestic attracting most attention. We quote: Carolina at $8 25@$9 50 for ordinary to very choice; Rangoon, $6 75@$7 12½, and Patna, $7 50@$8, ℔ 100 lbs. The bulk of the business has been in Carolina.

SALT—Has been of ready sale at uniform figures. We quote: Turk's Island at 35c.@40c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 10@$1 20; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 25; from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Burlans, $1 35; Factory filled, $2 10@$2 25; Bulk, 18c.@20c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive and nominal at 7¼c.@7½c., gold, for Crude, ℔ lb.

SEEDS—The market shows but little animation, yet values are without material change. We quote: Clover at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 [illegible]; Timothy, $3 75@$4 for fair to very choice, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 [illegible] gold, ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in comparatively fair demand, including Castile at 10c.@12c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Fancy, 8¾c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been fairly active, with No. 1 Nutmegs quoted at 94c.@97½c.; Mace, $1 17½@$1 20; Cassia, 20c.@20½c.; White Pepper, 24c.@25c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@17¼c.; Ginger, 11c.@11½c.; Pimento at 13c.; Cloves, 22½c., gold, ℔ lb. Holders offer supplies of the leading kinds with less freedom.

SUGARS—A very brisk movement has been reported in Raw since our last, at strong and buoyant prices, with the bulk of the business on refining account. The offerings are much lighter, and holders at the close are generally claiming an advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb on previous quotations. The advantage is decidedly in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported of 5,763 hhds., 3,843 boxes, and 9,072 bags, including 2,451 hhds. scant fair to fully fair refining Cuba at 8¾c.@9¼c.; 341 hhds. common to good common do. do. at 8¾c.@8⅞c., chiefly at 8¾c.; 225 hhds. Centrifugal at 10c.; 974 boxes do. at 10 3-16c.; 1,546 hhds. Martinique at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 500 hhds. St. Croix on private terms; 100 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8¼c.; 1,700 boxes do. do. at 8½c.@8¾c.; 1,769 boxes clayed Havana, (part late yesterday,) mostly at 9¼c., and 9,072 bags Mauritius on private terms. We now quote fair refining Cuba at 8⅞c.@9c.; good do. at 9¼c.; prime do. at 9⅜c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime at 8¾c.@9⅜c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¾c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¼c.; Manila, in bags, 8c.@8¾c. for superior to extra superior. In refined the business has been more satisfactory, and prices quoted firmer, including Cut Loaf at 13¼c.; Powdered at 12½c.; Crushed at 12½c.; Granulated at 12¼c.; A's, 11¾c.@11⅞c., and the range of Yellows at 10¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Has been about steady, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported of 141,000 lbs. at from 8¾c.@9¼c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9¼c.

TEAS—Have been generally dull, and weak as to values.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in moderate demand at steady rates; 200 hhds. sold at 9c.@15c. ℔ lb. Seed Leaf has been purchased sparingly, chiefly on home-trade account, at uniform figures; sales, 100 cases new, mostly wrappers, at 25c.@60c., and 50 cases old crop sundries at 12c.@25c. ℔ lb. Of Havana 200 bales sold at $1 05@$1 17 ℔ lb. Manufactured in light request at unchanged quotations.

WHALEBONE—Has been selling slowly, on the basis of $1 05 for North-west, $1 05 for Arctic, and 82c.@85c., gold, for South Sea, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very dull at 92¾c. ℔ gallon; sales, 150 bbls. Retail lots were placed at 93c.

WOOL—The movements in Domestic Fleece have been checked by the comparatively scant offerings of suitable grades, holders showing reluctance to accept the bids made for desirable lots. The inquiry has been fair, mainly for lots wanted by manufacturers. The current receipts are light, and add little to the available supplies. Domestic Pulled is very quiet, and somewhat nominal as to values. The few sales effected have been at low rates. There has been rather more animation in Texas and California Wool, mostly in the coarser grades, prices of which rather favor buyers. Foreign Wool has been moderately sought after on the basis of about previous quotations. The European reports are favorable to sellers. The main call has been for Cape Wools within the former range.

FREIGHTS—An active demand prevailed for Grain and Cotton room, on both berth and charter, at firmer rates, the market closing buoyantly, on restricted offerings of room. Vessels for the Petroleum, Tobacco, Stave and Naval Store trades were also in request, and held with more confidence. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,100 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@¾d. ℔ lb.; 20,070 bushels Grain at 10d. for Corn, and 10½d. for Wheat; [illegible] bushels Grain at 10½d. for Corn, and 11¼d. for Wheat, ℔ bushel; and 40 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ℔ ton.... 1,050 bales Cotton at ⅜c.@9-16c. ℔ lb., and by steam, 7,900 bushels Wheat at 12d. ℔ bushel; 800 bbls. Apples at 4s. ℔ bbl.; 2,100 boxes Cheese at 5s.; 450 boxes Bacon, part at 45s. ℔ ton; also, a British ship, 1,018 tons, and a British bark, 754 tons, reported with Cotton from Savannah at 17-32d., or 11-16 Continent at 19-32d.; a British ship, 873 tons, with do. from do., reported at a shade higher figures; an American bark, 680 tons, with Cotton from Charleston at 13-16d.@⅞d., privilege of Havre; a British ship, 1,190 tons, (to arrive from Calcutta,) with general cargo, on private terms; and a British ship, 964 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Bristol, by sail, 50 tons Tallow at 40s. ℔ ton.... For Bristol Channel, a British bark, with general cargo, from Navassa, at 32s. 6d.... For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, 364 tons, hence, with 4,300 quarters Grain at 8s. 6d.; a British bark, 399 tons, with about 2,800 quarters do. at 8s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 365 tons, with about [illegible] quarters do., at 8s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 395 tons, with about 2,700 quarters do., at 8s. 7½d.; another, 443 tons, with about 2,700 quarters do. at 8s. 7½d.; another, 450 tons, with about 3,100 quarters do. at 8s. 7½d.; an Italian brig, 386 tons, with about 2,400 quarters do. (chartered previous to arrival) on private terms; a Norwegian bark, —— tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 quarters do., at 8s.; a British bark, 460 tons, with about 3,100 quarters do. at 7s. 6d.; an Austrian bark, 357 tons, with about 2,500 quarters do. (to re-charter,) at 8s. 6d.... For Antwerp, by sail, 250 tons Bacon, at 40s.... For Bremen, a German ship, 586 tons, with equal to about 4,350 bbls. Petroleum, chartered previously, to arrive, private terms.... For Hamburg, [illegible].... For Rotterdam, by sail, 250 tons Lard, at 40s. 6d.; 100 tons Measurement Goods at [illegible].... For Cadiz, an American bark, 436 tons, hence with Staves, on private terms, quoted within the range of $37@$44.... For the Mediterranean, an American bark, 414 tons, with equal to 3,000 bbls., and an American ship, [illegible] tons, with equal to 5,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d., with privilege of the Adriatic at 7s. 3d. ℔ bbl.... For the West Coast of Italy, an Italian bark, 380 tons, hence, with about 12,500 cases Petroleum, at 35c., and an Italian brig, 195 tons, with about 5,000 cases do. at 34c.... For Odessa, an Italian brig, 239 tons, with about 3,600 cases Petroleum at 50c.... For Bordeaux, a bark, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 35s.... For New-York, two brigs, with Sugar, in boxes, reported from Havana, at $1 25; two barks, with Sugar, in hhds., from Caibarien, $6 50@$6.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Lake Imports—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,500 bushels; Corn, 134,300 bushels; Oats, 66,300 bushels; Barley, 7,300 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 36,950 bushels; Corn, 209,180 bushels; Oats, 76,300 bushels; Barley, 28,600 bushels. Lake Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 4,032 bushels; Corn, 44,308 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 13¼c.; Corn, 12c.; Oats, 7¾c., to New-York. Flour steady; sales of Western Spring at $7 25@$7 50; Baker's, $8@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$9 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat more active and there is difficulty in supplying the demand; sales of 35,000 bushels, at $1 40@$1 41. Corn quiet at 53½c. for prime No. 2; sales of 28,000 bushels at 53½c. Oats dull and held at 38c. Balance of markets unchanged. Cattle—Receipts today, including 14 cars reported to arrive, 1,564 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,107 head, or 541 cars, against 335 cars for the same time last week; comparatively no market this morning, nearly all the Cattle in the yards being consigned East; the small number that was sold brought higher prices than yesterday; sales of 38 Texas Steers, ranging from 1,087 to 1,110 lbs., at $3 [illegible]; 17 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,214 lbs., at $5 [illegible]; 33 Michigan Steers, ranging from 988 to 1,080 lbs., at $4 [illegible]; 15 State Oxen, averaging 1,500 lbs., at $5 37½; 19 mixed Steers, averaging 1,060 lbs., at $4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,600, against 12,800 for the same time last week; market closed heavy at ¼c. decline on all classes; sales of Canada Lambs at $5 75@$6; Canada Sheep, $4 75@$5; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5 55; 16 Canada Sheep, averaging 124 lbs., at $6; 195 Indiana Sheep, averaging 90 lbs., at $5 70; 201 Ohio Sheep, averaging 81 lbs., at $4 62½; 51 Canada Lambs, averaging 67 lbs., at $7 25. Hogs—Receipts today, 8,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 29,400, against 19,700 for the same time last week; market flat and weaker, by 10c.@12½c. ℔ cwt., from yesterday's quotations, about 30 deck remaining in pens unsold; sales of 350 Ohio Hogs, ranging from 208 lbs. to 216 lbs., at $4 85@[illegible]; 151 Michigan Hogs, averaging 184 lbs., at $4 [illegible].

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 24@$1 26; No. 2 Spring, $1 12½, cash; $1 17 October; No. 3 Spring, $1 06½; Rejected, 96c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 34½c. October; 33¾c. last half of October; no grade, 32c.; Rejected, 29c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Regular, 23c.; Rejected, 21c.@21½c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2, 55½c. Barley opened higher; No. 2 Fall, 70c.; closed lower at 68c. Provisions—Demand light; holders firm. Pork quoted $14 50, cash; held at $12 75 December; $12 50 bid. Lard irregular; small sales of Winter at 8c.; round lots quoted 8¼c. Summer, 8¼c.@8½c. Bulk-meats held higher; Shoulders, 7c.; 6¾c. bid; Short Rib Middles, 10¼c.@10½c. asked; 10c. bid. Bacon nominal. Whisky steady at 89c. Freights active; vessels scarce. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 15c.; to Kingston, 24½c. on Wheat. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 123,000 bushels Wheat, 228,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 34,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 170,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 70,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Sept. 27.—Flour steady; sales, 1,300 bbls., at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat inactive and unchanged. Corn quiet; sales car lots at 60c. Barley dull; sales, 10,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at $1 [illegible]; Corn-meal—$1 40 for Bolted, $1 35 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22 ℔ ton. Highwines, 90½c. Canal Freights—Boats scarce; Barley to New-York, 12c.; [illegible] Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $3 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, 60c. to Boston, 53c. to New-York, 42c. to Albany. Receipts by Lake—[illegible] Wheat, 36,600 bushels Barley, [illegible]. Shipments by Canal—[illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Bagging lower at 14½c.@15½c. Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Fall, $1 70; No. 3 Winter Red salable at $1 55. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 30c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 30c. Barley steady at 75c.@83½c. for Kansas and Nebraska. Rye—No. 2 slow at 55c. Whisky steady at 91c. Pork quiet at $14 37½@$14 50. Bacon dull and lower; jobbing and order lots of Shoulders at 8c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, October, 11¼c. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs firm at $4 30. Cattle firm at $2 50@$5 [illegible] for shippers. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye, 1,280 Hogs, 1,600 Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Flour steady, at $7 [illegible]@$7 65. Wheat quiet and weak; Red, $1 [illegible]; White, $1 [illegible]. Corn steady at [illegible]. Rye firm at 71c.@72c. Oats steady; old, 36c.@40c.; new, 28c.@30c. Barley steady. Butter in good demand; Choice, 23c.@25c. Pork in fair demand and firm; sales at $13 75. Lard firm; Summer, 8c.; Steam, 8¾c.; Kettle, 9¼c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. The freight blockade south of Louisville materially interferes with trade. Live Hogs steady at $4 25@$4 75. Whisky firm at 89c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; market very quiet; a few lots of medium to fair shipping Steers sold at $3 50@$3 12½; Stockers, $4 12½@$4 37½; Texans, $2 50@$3 75; holders of good natives generally refused the prices offered, and a considerable number are unsold. Shipments, 1,200 head. Live Hogs dull and lower. Receipts, 10,000 head; a few lots sold early at $4 75@$4 85 for good to choice, but at the close, $4 60@$4 70 was the best offered. The scarcity of cars tends to increase dullness in the market. Shipments—3,500 head. Sheep quiet and weak. Receipts—1,000 head; sales, fair to choice at $4@$4 75.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—Tobacco unchanged; sales 27 hhds. Flour firmer; stock light; Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat firmer; Choice, $1 35@$1 37, the latter strictly White. Corn firm and steady at 50c., on arrival. Oats steady at 35c.@36c., on arrival. Rye firm at 63c.@68c., on arrival. Provisions in fair demand and very firm; Pork, $13 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c., loose. Hams—Sugar-cured, 18c.@19c., packed. Lard, 9¾c.@11¾c.; order lots ¼c. higher. Whisky quiet at 88c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Cattle market opens dull. Receipts about the same as last week. Market opened ¼c. off last week's prices, and continued to decline to ½c. off. The highest price paid was 7¾c., the range being from 4¾c.@7¼c. Milch Cows are very dull, with prices about the same as last week. The supply of Sheep and Lambs was abundant and the market dull; Lambs brought from 6c.@6¾c.; Sheep from 5¼c.@6½c. for coarse wools, and from 6½c.@6¾c. for fines.

TOLEDO, Sept. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 61; Amber Michigan, $1 47¾; October, $1 48½@$1 47; September, $1 47¾; November, $1 47; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 45; September, $1 45. Corn dull and unchanged; High Mixed, 44½c.; Low Mixed, 43¾c. Oats steady; No. 1, 35c.; Old, 36c.; No. 2, 29¾c.@30c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Clover-seed steady; Old, $10@$10 50; New, $9. Flour fairly active; Superfine, $4 25@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$8 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, do., $8@$9 75; Fancy, $9@$10 25. Wheat less active; Red, $1 [illegible]; Amber, $1 [illegible]; White, $1 80. Rye, no sales. Corn dull; Yellow, 70c.; Mixed Western, 65c.@66¾c. Oats in fair demand; New White, 42c.@46c.; Old, do., 50c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 16c.; Refined, 23¾c. Whisky steady at 93½c.@94c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Cotton less active; prices maintained; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 2,388 bales; gross, 3,357 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,575 bales; sales, 2,600 bales; stock, 40,888 bales; weekly net receipts, 15,398 bales; gross, 20,327 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,575 bales; to the Continent, 3,751 bales; coastwise, 4,617 bales; sales, 14,200 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.; Low Middling, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Middling, 17⅞c.; net receipts, 1,580 bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,200 bales; coastwise, 450 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 13,416 bales; weekly, net receipts, 12,063 bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,200 bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 5,500 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 27; No. 2, $1 18¾. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 34¼c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 24c. Rye steady; No. 1, 57c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 70c. Lake Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 15c.; to Oswego, 23c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Wheat.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 27.—Cotton firm and in good demand; Middlings, 17⅝c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 4,407 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,851 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 22,185 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,120 bales; gross, 19,480 bales; exports, coastwise, 7,497 bales; sales, 6,400 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 27.—Cotton firm; offerings light; Low Middlings, 17⅝c.@18c.; Middlings, 18¼c.; net receipts, 986 bales; exports, coastwise, 570 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 5,061 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,934 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,183 bales; sales, 2,800 bales.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—Wheat steady, with a heavy shipping demand; Extra, $1 61; No. 1 White, $1 49; Amber Michigan, $1 49. Corn steady at 46c. Oats in good demand at 34c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 27.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 60c. Rosin firm at $3 for Strained, $3 12½ for low No. 1, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 for No. 2, and $5 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 25 for Hard, and $3 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 10.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 27.—Cotton firm and in good demand; middling, 18¼c.; receipts, 1,187 bales; sales, 940 bales; stock, 1871, 4,900 bales; 1872, [illegible] bales; weekly—receipts, [illegible] bales; shipments, [illegible] bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 617 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, [illegible] bales. Weekly—Net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 63; No. 2 do., $1 48. Corn in fair demand; Low Mixed, 48c. Oats steady; new No. 1, 35c. Petroleum steady at 21c.@22c. for car lots; 23c.@25c. for retail lots.

Political Sentiment in Tennessee.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* says: "It would seem that our State politics are fast resolving themselves into a Johnson party and a Cheatham party—respectively headed by Johnson, representing one sentiment, and Cheatham the other." And now would the *Banner* inform us what "sentiment" it is that Johnson represents, and what Cheatham?

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Arrah na Pogue—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Diamonds—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Kenilworth—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinée at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Roi Carotte—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Agnes—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Hunchback—Miss Charlotte Thompson. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Anton Rubinstein, H. Wieniawski, Mlle. Louise Liebhart. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—Drama, Songs, Farces, &c.—Mr. Charles White and company.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—Emerson's California Minstrels—Ben Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others. Matinée at 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Rees. Matinée at 2.

JAMES ROBINSON'S CIRCUS.—Equestrian and Athletic Feats—Robinson, Pastor and others. Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Annual Exhibition of Arts, Science and Agriculture. Day and evening.

The New-York Times.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition ... $12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum ... 2
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SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The Weekly Times, per annum ... $1 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum ... 2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Greeley and Secession.

Mr. Greeley's repeated declarations in favor of secession—his recommendation that the Southern States should be allowed to "go in peace"—and his promise to "do his best to help the Cotton States out of the Union" whenever they wished to go, may be found in the first and second Campaign Editions of the Times. *The quotations are from Greeley's own writings, and the source and date are given in each case.*

We have reprinted copies of the First Campaign Edition, containing the extracts in full, and they may now be had at the Times *office.*

SECOND CAMPAIGN EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our second campaign edition is now ready. It is a paper of great value and interest, containing many articles especially written for it, and a very large collection of SHORT QUOTATIONS from the best letters and speeches which have been published during the canvass. These selections are pithy and full of point, and must prove of great service to clubs, speakers, and newspapers. They have been prepared with great care, and names and dates are carefully given in every case. The general contents render this the most effective campaign paper ever issued, and one which is indispensable to Republicans throughout the country.

Among the interesting features of this edition may be included the following:

1. An article bringing together the outrageous slanders upon Gen. Grant which have been circulated under the authority of Horace Greeley, either in his own paper or his other organs—together with an incontestable refutation of these slanders.

2. Mr. Greeley's letters recommending bad men for office, showing the real drift of his sentiments as a "Civil Service Reformer."

3. A reply to the attacks upon Gen. Hartranft, Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania.

4. Greeley and Tweed—their partnership in a tobacco manufacturing company. The proofs and the facts, showing Greeley's close and secret alliance with Tweed during the reign of the "Boss."

5. Doolittle: His dishonesty and bad faith. Portrait of a sample Greeleyite.

6. Reuben E. Fenton: A short sketch of a career which began in embezzlement, and was succeeded by corruption of the worst kind. Fenton's exploits as a dishonest clerk and a corrupt Governor will be partially described in this article—an article rendered necessary by the fact that Fenton would hold a very high office if Greeley could insure his own election.

7. Greeley's Secession Record: A list of his utterances on that subject, with examples from 1860 to 1872.

8. The Oakes Ames Slander, invented by the *Sun* and *New-York Tribune*, fully disproved.

9. The Cincinnati platform and address, with notes by Horace Greeley. A very interesting and curious article, well worthy of preservation.

10. Gen. Dix's famous order: Who wrote it? The truth on the subject.

11. A selection in short and pithy paragraphs, from the best speeches and letters which have been published during the canvass. These quotations would alone render the campaign edition of great value to the Republican cause all over the country. They include paragraphs, bright and pungent, from the speeches and writings of William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Frederick Douglass, Richard H. Dana, Senator Conkling, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Lieber, Senator Morton, Vice-President Colfax, Judge Hoar, Judge Stallo, Senator Ferry, Attorney-General Williams and others. Wherever anything of force has been spoken or published, we have extracted the best part of it and reserved it for this [illegible] edition.

The edition consists of four pages, price [illegible] single copy, [illegible] per hundred, and [illegible]

$00 per thousand. Orders should be sent in without delay, as we can only supply them according to the dates at which they are received.

Mr. Weed's state of health will not enable him to complete his annotations upon Greeley's celebrated letter, and therefore we cannot publish it in this edition.

Many correspondents write to us to ask where they can find Mr. Greeley's recorded opinions in favor of the doctrine of secession. We have repeatedly announced that a careful compilation from Mr. Greeley's writings on this subject is contained in our first Campaign Supplement, and is partly repeated in our second. Everybody wishing to be thoroughly informed on this matter should send for these two Supplements. We have reprinted the first, in consequence of Mr. Greeley denying, during his recent stump tour, that he ever encouraged the secession doctrines of the South. Read the following as a sample:

"If we cannot agree," they would say, "wayward sisters, let them depart in peace." *That sentiment has been ascribed to me. It was Gen. Winfield Scott who said it.*"

This is what Mr. Greeley said at Lock Haven, Sept. 25. Now compare it with what he wrote and published in the *Tribune* Nov. 9, 1860:

"We hold with Jefferson to the inalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive and injurious; and, if the cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, WE INSIST ON LETTING THEM GO IN PEACE. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists, nevertheless; and we do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. * * * Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a Republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets."

Read this again, (Greeley in the *Tribune*, Dec. 24, 1860:)

"Let the Cotton States, or any six or more States, say, unequivocally, 'We want to get out of the Union,' and propose to effect their end peaceably and inoffensively, and we will do our best to help them out—not that we want them to go, but that we loathe the idea of compelling them to stay."

Let our readers get the Supplements containing all the extracts bearing on this subject, and they will not be under the necessity of applying to us for information.

In the interest of the public, more especially the literary portion thereof, we sincerely hope that no mistaken leniency will be exhibited by the trustees to the man Davy, who has been detected mutilating books in the Astor Library. His, we regret to say, is by no means the only case of the kind, and it is so difficult to bring such cases home to the defaulters that, when they are discovered, they should be treated with exemplary stringency. It is only those engaged in literary pursuits, and enjoying admission to the alcoves of the Astor Library, who can appreciate what a privilege such an *entrée* is. The Astor is the only public library in the land where such an advantage is accorded, and the conduct of the man who has so shamefully abused it will disgust thousands who are thankful for the boon they have enjoyed. Unless this man is dealt with as he deserves, and in a manner calculated to deter such conduct in the future, the result of such doings as his will be that the authorities will be compelled to close the alcoves. The Mercantile Library most properly prosecuted a coat and hat thief, two years ago, and he is now expiating his offense by a sentence of five years imprisonment in the State Prison. His brethren have held aloof from the institution in question since then.

There is trouble in the tents of the Greeleyites in Missouri. The Democrats, having put up Gratz Brown with Horace Greeley for positions which there is no chance of their obtaining, are now grasping all the nominations for local offices which may be won. To this Mr. E. W. Tittman, the Chairman of the "Liberal" Committee demurs. He states the case thus:

"Information received from various quarters appears to indicate that in several localities in this State the local Democratic organizations have pursued the policy of not co-operating with the Liberal Republicans in the nomination of candidates for the General Assembly, Congress and county officers, and that, on the contrary thereof, such organizations have made and intend to make their own nominations wheresoever they believe themselves strong enough to succeed without assistance from our party."

For this state of things he proposes a heroic remedy:

"This being the case, it follows, in the opinion of the undersigned, that wheresoever, in any locality, the Democrats take any steps calculated to weaken our party and to throw obstacles in its way, (and whether by making nominations without consulting the wishes of our party or otherwise,) they, for the purpose and to the extent of that particular local campaign, become our enemies; and, being allies who do not act in good faith, our worst enemies. If this view be correct, as the undersigned believes it to be, it is clear that the citizens of our party must recognize in such local Democratic organizations as may pursue the faithless and inimical policy hereinbefore referred to, *enemies to be defeated by all honorable means, even though the result, for the time being, should be the success of the local regular Republican ticket.*"

This position of Mr. Tittman is squarely indorsed by the *Westliche Post*, the organ of the German "Liberals," and by the Press of the party generally, and as the circular refers to Congressmen as well as local officers proper, the effect is alarming to the Democrats. The St. Louis *Republican* is down on its knees about it, and advises the Democrats everywhere to "divide fair." This is a fine example of the beautiful disinterestedness of both wings of the modern "reform" party.

Is the Republican Party of this City prepared to allow Police Commissioner Manierre to deprive them of their legal rights to be represented by inspectors whom they can trust at the receiving and counting of votes this Fall? If not, the sooner they take action to see that their demands are respected, the better will be their chances of escaping being cheated in November. Protests are wasted on a man like Manierre. Let a formal complaint, supported by the proper affidavits, be laid before the Police Board, and let us see whether the members of that body will put themselves on the record as indorsing the tricks of Manierre and Barr. Judge Bosworth, at least, has too much respect for his character to be likely to do so. If a remedy cannot be had in this way, there are other legal methods of obtaining redress. Only, what is intended to be done ought to be done quickly.

Pennsylvania.

The approaching State election in Pennsylvania will afford no fair test of the relative strength of Democrats and Republicans on the Presidential issue. The local disaffections, to which we are accustomed in this State, are trivial compared with those which now exist in Pennsylvania. The politicians are at sixes and sevens, and cries of "Rings" resound from one end of the State to the other. It is admitted, however, that the greater part of the Republicans who are opposed to Gen. Hartranft are in favor of Gen. Grant. This is the case with Col. Forney, and there is no reason to suppose that it is not the case with Gov. Curtin. At any rate, Mr. Curtin, while writing a letter for the purpose of weakening Hartranft, was almost painfully anxious to avoid "indorsing" Greeley. The Anti-Hartranft Republicans declare that they will support the Republican Presidential ticket, and, therefore, there is little in the opposition to Hartranft to give encouragement to Greeley's faction. But the members of that faction are clinging to straws, with the despair of drowning men. Amid the din of slander which they keep up, they are anxious to find some solid ground to tread on if they can. It is admitted by most of them that their recognized organs—particularly Mr. Greeley's own paper—have done them more harm than good. Mr. Greeley's paper has, within the last few days, publicly threatened that if the truth were told about Fenton, it would invent and publish a series of libels on some of the foremost men in the Republican Party in this City. A crime of this kind is new, even to New-York journalism, but it may be found that the law is adequate to punish it. We shall be told that the President is "persecuting" the Greeley organ, but no sensible man will contend that Greeley's representatives has a right to defame the character of private men, simply because his master is a Presidential candidate.

Thus, then, the Greeleyite faction finds itself—as Theodore Tilton lately bitterly complained—without an effective newspaper on its side. It has no principles. It is at present trading solely on demagogic appeals to the South. But here and there it finds local and personal difficulties in the inner organization of the Republican Party, and out of these it necessarily tries to make what capital it can. Nowhere has it a better field to work upon than Pennsylvania affords—and yet in Pennsylvania it is doomed to be beaten. The majority which we shall have on the 8th in that State will afford very little criterion of the majority which we shall gain in November, but still it will be a majority absolutely decisive against the Greeleyites. We again ask our Republican friends in Pennsylvania to mark well what McClure and others have admitted—namely, that if the Republicans carry Pennsylvania on the 8th, Greeleyism will have received its death blow. Surely this hint ought to be sufficient to bring out our forces. The fight *against* Hartranft is practically a fight *for* Greeley—how can it be otherwise? Our friends in Pennsylvania can either make our work very hard or very easy by their vote on the 8th. We hope they will decide to do the latter. Our accounts from the State are of a very favorable kind, and although we purposely avoid making predictions, we have no doubt whatever as to our success. In Indiana, as we understand, we shall certainly carry the day. These two States going for us in October will greatly simplify the rest of the canvass. May we not confidently appeal to our friends there to do their work thoroughly, and range themselves by the side of Vermont, North Carolina, and Maine?

Mr. Greeley, Jeff. Davis, and the South.

A comparison of the acts and words of Horace Greeley with those of Jefferson Davis for the past sixteen months reveals some significant facts, to which we wish to call the attention of all patriotic citizens. It will not be denied by even Mr. Greeley himself that Davis is still at heart a secessionist, that has never repented, or thought of repenting, of his "sin or error, or whatever it was." So late as the 27th of May, of last year, Davis harangued an admiring crowd at Atlanta, Ga., in these words:

"I am not of those who accept the situation. *I accept nothing.* These cant phrases that we hear so much of about accepting the situation, and about our rights having been submitted to the arbitrament of war, are but the excuses of cowards. I admit that power prevails over truth. I admit that that power is so great that it would be folly to resist it, and, *therefore*, I am in favor, myself, of being acquiescent, and I advise you to the same course; but I do not admit that our rights have been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword."

This is a sufficiently clear declaration of principles. His statement of his policy was equally plain.

"Wait," he said, "Until the tide turns, and turn it will, and the day is not far distant when the sun will shine upon you a *free, independent and sovereign State.*" He advised the South to say to the North, "'We know our rights, and know they are invaded,' and then *wait patiently until we see them divided, and at issue with themselves, and join the party, and support the candidate and the platform that promises a restoration of constitutional liberty.* It is then *you will hold the balance of political power* in your own hands, and it is then that all *your rights will once more be restored and guaranteed.*"

No one can mistake the meaning of this programme. "Constitutional liberty," in the mind of Jefferson Davis, is the liberty of the whites in each State to do as they choose with the negroes. The "rights" of the South are, in his contemplation, precisely those which he declared had not been submitted to the arbitrament of war, and their restoration and guarantee mean simply the recognition of the right of secession. This is what Davis, and those who agree with him, were waiting for a division in the Republican Party to accomplish.

Now, looking back over the record of Mr. Greeley to-day, since the period at which Davis was making these bold and telling speeches, what do we see? We see Mr. Greeley engaged at the same time and in the same section with Davis, flattering the secessionists of the South, and endeavoring to win their sympathy and approval. Thus, at the very hour that Davis was counseling his hearers in Atlanta, how to accomplish the resurrection of the lost cause, Mr. Greeley (see Galveston *Bulletin* of that date) was declaring to the people of Texas that "the States cannot be held together by bayonets, and that the great mass of the people are now opposed to such attempts." The next day, referring to Davis, who was at that moment delivering another and more fiery appeal for secession than the one at Atlanta, Mr. Greeley referred to his signing the bail-bond in this language, (see Galveston dispatch of May 29, 1871, to the New-York *Tribune*:)

"I did this out of no particular regard for Jeff. Davis, nor for any political friendship, for we were always opposed to each other. The act was to *affect my part, to reach the heart of the Southern people, who felt that their cause was involved with Jeff. Davis.*"

At Vicksburg, three days later, he made the famous promise that the North would one day "feel a just pride in the military character and achievements of Lee and Stonewall Jackson, just as we now take pride in the character and achievements of Grant, and Sherman and Thomas." (See Mr. Greeley's own speech in New-York, June 12, 1871.)

These are specimens of Mr. Greeley's tone to the South. Why did he adopt it? Did he see, as well as Davis, that a time might come when the "balance of political power" would lie in the hands of those whom he was then flattering?

We next find him engaged in bringing about precisely the state of things Davis looked forward to, as the condition precedent to the restoration of Southern "rights." He labored to divide the Republican Party. He began a campaign of insinuations against the Administration. He misrepresented the action of Congress. He suppressed the truth, and invented and magnified charges against the purity and sincerity of the Republican Party. Especially he did this with reference to amnesty, and sought to create the impression that the party in power were acting in bad faith to the South, pretending to favor amnesty, and really withholding it. All this nursed the Cincinnati movement, which he manipulated with great shrewdness to secure an independent Republican nomination. Up to the time of the Baltimore Convention, and for some weeks after, Mr. Greeley's utmost efforts were directed to creating division in the Republican Party. At the last moment, the breach being as wide as he could hope to make it, he threw himself unreservedly into the arms of the Democracy.

Mark the striking correspondence of his acts with the programme laid down by Jefferson Davis. Davis advised the South to wait for a division in the North, and then go with the candidate that promised them most. Greeley labored to bring about the division, and then began to promise the South everything. Does he not believe the time has come to bid for "the balance of political power" Davis predicted they would hold? Why else does he continually plead "above all things" for the amnesty of the original secessionists? Why else does he iterate and reiterate his clamor for "conciliation" of the extreme South? Why else does he claim "excuses and provocations" for the Kuklux? Finally, why else does he declare that if the question of secession had to be settled over again, he would "take the chances" of a vote of the States rather than war?

The inference is unavoidable. Mr. Greeley is carrying out the avowed plans of Jefferson Davis. He is seeking his personal advancement by flattery and subserviency toward the only really dangerous element in American political society. In doing so, he compels the people of this country to decide again on the questions of the war. He will not long be fooled by the hope that their answer will be different now from what it was when it was given on the battle-field.

Senator Fenton.

We have recently on more than one occasion used very plain language concerning the personal and political character of Reuben E. Fenton. In our campaign edition, our readers will find some authentic documents relating to a few passages in the life of this person. They show that he commenced life as a dishonest man, and has continued it to the present time as a bribe-taker and agent of corruption. Years ago, when Express Companies were unknown, and conveniences for transmitting money from country to city were limited, it was the custom of country merchants to avail themselves of any opportunity that offered to forward money to pay their debts to merchants in New-York and Albany. It happened that in 1838, Reuben E. Fenton was intrusted with various sums of money to take to Albany, to be delivered to persons doing business there and at Troy. On his arrival, he reported that the money had been stolen from his trunk. The story at first imposed upon the parties interested, but a member of the firm of Erastus Corning & Co. had his doubts excited, and as a result Fenton's trunk and room were searched, and the money was found concealed in the mattrass of his bed. He was at once arrested, and then confessed his crime, but through the influence of friends he was allowed to escape without other punishment than a couple of days in jail.

This is the brief and simple story of one of Mr. Fenton's early exploits. That it is correct is abundantly shown by the documents which we publish. (We give first the affidavit of James Hommer, who was at the time a member of the firm of Erastus Corning & Co., and has continued such down to a recent period, when he removed to this City. His character as a witness cannot be impeached. He deposes that Fenton declared he had been robbed of the money intrusted to him; that it was afterward found hidden in Fenton's bed, and that "upon the finding of said money, said Fenton confessed his crime, and pleaded earnestly with deponent to be forgiven, and that deponent would not prosecute him."

Besides Mr. Hommer's explicit statement, we publish a copy of a letter written at the time by Corning & Co., to one of the persons who forwarded the money. They refer to it as received "from a young man who calls his name Fenton, from Jamestown. He attempted to rob himself of the package from you to us and three other packages, which he says were handed to him at Buffalo by Mr. Yelverton to deliver, and which disappeared after his arrival here in so mysterious a manner, that the police took it in hand, and arrested Fenton, and found the four packages in his bed. * * Fenton is in prison, and will be detained till he can explain." We also give a copy of the record of the Police Court before which Fenton was brought.

The authenticity and truth of these papers will not be denied. The Magistrate, John O. Cole, still survives after a career of a third of a century as a respected criminal Judge. One at least of the officers who arrested Fenton is still living at Albany, and we possess the statement of a citizen who saw and talked with Fenton while he was under arrest, and to whom he admitted his crime.

We have not space to-day to refer, except briefly, to the other passages which we give from the life of Reuben E. Fenton. One of them shows that shortly before his election to Congress he pretended that his store had been broken into and ten thousand dollars stolen, and used this fact as a means of settling his debts at forty cents on the dollar, though it was soon discovered that it was only another case of robbing himself. Another transaction referred to shows how, as late as 1862, when a member of the House of Representatives at Washington, and Chairman of the Committee on Claims, he got through Congress a swindling claim bill for a large sum of money, and received a cash payment of $2,000 for his services, which was certainly very little for Fenton. The swindling nature of the claim is proved by conclusive official documents, while the allegation of the bribery rests upon the authority of a member of Fenton's staff, who was himself the intermediary through whom the money was paid. We also show how Fenton, when Governor, employed the notorious Mat. Bemus to get from the Central Railroad large sums of money on a promise to sign a bill increasing the fare. Having got the money he broke his promise, and made some cheap popularity by pretending to show himself superior to pecuniary inducements. Fenton was also a pliant tool in the hands of the old Erie Ring. He is in every way a corrupt and dishonest man—and yet he is now leading Greeley's "Reform cause" in this State, and is to be comfortably provided for in case of Greeley's election.

Republican Nominations for the Assembly.

The lower House of the Legislature is to be chosen this Fall. The upper House holds over another year, and is strongly Republican, and, on the whole, a body that can be relied on for reform. It will be the duty of the people of the State, and especially of our own party, to see that the Assembly is also unquestionably safe for reform. Last year some pretended Republicans, by loud professions as Reformers, got admission to the House, and betrayed their constituents by the most slavish subserviency to the Ring. This year many of them will endeavor to make a market for their virtue in a similar way, and it is too much to hope that some of them will not undertake to derive strength from noisy adherence to the interests of the Republican Presidential candidate. We trust our friends will not be deceived a second time. It is possible that among new men they may be misled. But there is a safe rule to go by in regard to the members of the last Legislature. Let no man be indorsed on negative evidence. Take no man who is not positively *known* to have been on the side of the people and against the Ring. Above all, let no claims that the interests of the Republican national ticket can be served by trafficking with dubious characters be entertained. The Republican national ticket is strong enough to be elected without the support of Assemblymen of doubtful repute, or that of their backers. It is not strong enough to stand a bargain with such men. The case of James W. Husted, in Westchester County, is one in point. It would be a public scandal to see him renominated.

Black-mailing Again.

Smarting under the exposures of some "eminent" Greeleyites, which we have recently been called upon to make, the *Tribune* proposes to continue its now well-established business of manufacturing lies, wholesale, retail, and for exportation. The "manager" of that paper is in league at this moment with all the corrupt rascals of the State, and therefore is naturally very sore at the exposures we have made of a thief and bribe-taker, known as Reuben E. Fenton. In revenge it deliberately invents the following slander: The Publisher of the Times delayed the publication of the figures proving the guilt of the Ring until he had written a letter to Mayor Hall, "informing him that the figures were in his possession, and would be published if a certain 'advertising claim' of $16,000 was not paid."

We hope it is not necessary to reply to such deliberate falsehoods as this, but just for once we *do* reply, and we hereby offer to pay down to any City charity twenty thousand dollars if the letter above described, or any letter to a similar effect, can be produced. It is needless to say that no such letter was ever written, and that we were only too happy to publish the proofs of the Ring frauds—vindicating, as they did, our protracted attacks upon the Ring,—as soon as they came into our possession. We received them on a Friday afternoon, and they were published the Tuesday following. Is there any man in the community who will believe that if such a letter had been written as that described by the *Tribune*, Mayor Hall would not have produced it? We were at that very time denouncing Hall and his confederates as thieves, and he was threatening us with actions of ejectment and all sorts of legal proceedings. Yet the public are told that at that moment he held in his possession a letter which would have effectually silenced us. Is this credible? Is it not an impudent falsehood on its face?

We will not waste our readers' time and our own in replying any further to these inventions of the temporary editor of the *Tribune*. He is a man of utterly reckless and unscrupulous character, a professional defamer, and, in a word, what Mr. Greeley would very properly call a liar—and such we undertake to prove him, on the above statement of his alone.

In the same paper he utters idiotic trash about the Times having an understanding to suppress all news of the trials of the Ring offenders. The man seems to be a lunatic as well as a vile slanderer. Greeley's defeat, which he sees is inevitable, seems to have driven him crazy, and he proposes to go into the work of scattering libels broadcast.

There is not one statement which Mr. Greeley's successor makes, affecting the character of any man or journal, which is not deliberately and wantonly invented out of whole cloth by the hack whom Fenton the Thief has set to "edit the paper." The offer we have made above will convict him of having lied about a letter said to have been sent to A. Oakey Hall. There is no crime which he will hesitate to ascribe to any man who offends him. Murder, burglary, arson—he will swear to anything, until presently some one will do the proper thing by him, and hand him over to the Police.

Milk and Water.

A convention of milk producers has, for the last two or three days, been in busy session in this City. A man is so manifestly out of place among milk producers, that this Convention, which consisted wholly of masculine farmers, would seem to have assumed a title to which it had no claim. However, the legal maxim "*qui facit per alium facit per se,*" is held by the farmers in question to justify their claim to be considered milk producers. They are the men who own the cows and pumps from which the Metropolitan supply of daily milk is procured, and since it would be burdensome to describe their meeting as a "Convention of Cow and Pump Proprietors," no exception need be taken to the less extended title which they have chosen.

From the debates at this Convention, it appears that the farmers have suddenly become convinced that watered milk should not be supplied to City customers. Whence comes this remarkable delicacy of the milk-producing conscience, we are not told. From time immemorial the Metropolitan person of coffee-drinking years has been compelled to contaminate his coffee with milky water, or else to drink it in its native strength and blackness. For years the Metropolitan baby, whom adverse fate has prematurely divorced from the natural supply—so feelingly alluded to by Mr. Micawber—has pined upon the mockery of milk, diluted with water to an extent flagrantly in contrast with the theory and practice of every right-minded mother. Cream has become one of the lost parts of civic milk, and the epithet "milk-white," made popular by poets who knew only the unadulterated milk foaming in the pail of the innocent milk-maid, has lost its meaning. Doubtless, among the City milk-men of the present day, the mixture dispensed by them has usurped in sentimental conversation the place once held by the blue sky of early Spring; and the driver of a milk-cart who combines business with pleasure, by flirting with the eligible house-maids at the area-gate, tells them that their bright blue eyes rival in color the cerulean fluid which he pours into their waiting pails.

Nevertheless, whatever may be the cause, the farmers have announced their noble determination to banish the pump from their list of milk-producing animals, and to supply only pure milk to City customers. Two societies have been formed for this purpose by philanthropic farmers—the "United Farmers' Milk Association" and the "Farmers' Milk Association." The Convention was chiefly occupied with the effort to induce these two societies to form a union, but the united farmer looked coldly upon the segregated farmer, and no terms of union were agreed upon. The members of the Convention, however, agreed in one respect, and that was in severely denouncing the wickedness of Metropolitan middle-men, who purchased pure milk from the simple and honest farmer, and subsequently watered it, to the injury of their customers. The tone of the Convention was despondent in regard to the unprincipled middle-man, who was held to be clearly beyond hope of redemption, and from whom nothing but watery wickedness was to be expected. In the event of the union of the united farmer with the segregated farmer, it was vaguely hoped that the fiendish purposes of the middle-man might be frustrated, and his acts of aqueous iniquity made impossible. Without this union, however, there was no hope whatever for Metropolitan milk consumers. Milk of virgin purity, such as the farmers one and all are determined to furnish, though ruin stares them in the face, cannot endure the touch of the middle-man without contamination, and the united and segregated farmers having refused to join themselves together, the middle-man cannot be prevented from accomplishing his base and adulterating designs upon every pure and innocent milk-can that the virtuous farmer consigns to his care.

So, in spite of the repentance and reformation of the farmers, and in spite of the nice moral sentiments set forth at the Milk Producers' Convention, it is evident that we are to see no improvement in the quality of the milky mixture which the howling dervish of the City milk-cart dispenses to his deluded customers. The noble purposes of this Convention have failed, simply because two rival societies failed to form a union. The milk-producing intellect is unable to conceive of any other possible way in which to baffle the wicked middle-men, and though the milk producer will henceforth water his milk only with tears of pity for the consumer, it will probably never occur to him that by the simple process of bringing his milk to the City and selling it directly to the householder, he could not only banish the middle-man from existence, but could make two dollars where he now makes one, by the higher prices which he could command.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Third Regiment of the National Guard appears to be a militia organization which aims at something higher than mere holiday parade and occasional inspections. Its members know that fighting is part of a soldier's duty, and since there is just at present no enemy to fight, they endeavor to attain proficiency in this part of their duty by fighting among themselves. Last Thursday, two companies of this zealous regiment embarked on a Harlem Railway train at White Plains, and engaged in a free fight until the train reached Tremont. The conductor cautiously removed the rest of his passengers into a baggage-car, and telegraphed to Tremont for the police. The latter drove the enthusiastic warriors out of the train, but not until the fight had lasted long enough to make a very respectable list of casualties. Two militiamen were killed and twenty or thirty wounded—nearly all with the bayonet—while the car was left without a whole seat or an unbroken pane of glass. One cannot but feel a thrill of pride in reading the story of this gallant fight.

The English cricketers have made a mistake. They played on Thursday last against twenty-two Boston cricketers. The latter played out their innings, but the Englishmen were not yet through with their second innings when night came on and the wickets were drawn. The Boston twenty-two were not defeated when the match was thus interrupted, but instead of resuming it the next morning, the English eleven went away, leaving the Boston players with a better score than their opponents had yet made. Now, while no one will grudge to the Boston twenty-two the honor of having proved the best antagonists that the Englishmen have met with in this country, it is not pleasant to look forward to the tireless way in which the Boston Press for years to come will boast of the victory which its cricketers would have won, had the English eleven played out the match. The latter, had they had the common instincts of really humane men, would have forfeited their passage-money, and remained another day expressly to beat the Boston twenty-two.

Action was taken on Thursday in the Episcopal Diocesan Convention in this City, with a view to the building of a cathedral worthy of the Church and of this diocese. While there are honest men who will oppose this project on the ground that the money required to build a cathedral would be better used in works of charity—an argument, which, if heeded, would have made Christian houses of worship the meanest edifices in the land—there will be many others who, knowing the need of new Episcopal Churches, will much prefer to see one grand cathedral rather than two or three smaller buildings. The Catholic Cathedral ought not to be—as it promises to be—the finest church in a Protestant city. If the poor servant girls of the Catholic Church can build a superb cathedral, the wealth of Trinity corporation, aided by the rich churchmen of New-York, might at least accomplish something equally great. The money that builds a noble cathedral is not wasted in mere display, but is a true sacrifice to the honor and welfare of the church.

The New-York *Tribune* pretends that its circulation has increased rather than fallen off. Every news-vender in the City and country knows that this is false. Will the *Tribune* give its total *daily* circulation now and its *daily* circulation at the corresponding period of last year—and the same with its weekly? It dare not.

The hand-book of the New-York Canoe Club shows a list of nearly twenty canoes which are entitled to fly its signal. Why is it that we have latterly heard nothing of the regatta which this club promised early in the Spring? This regatta was to have been sailed in June, but—doubtless because the canoemen did not care to drift over the course, as the yachtsmen did in June—it was postponed until September. That month has come and nearly gone, but no canoe regatta has yet been announced. The little vessels are so exceedingly pretty, and are, moreover, so much of a novelty to most of our citizens, that a canoe regatta would be a very interesting event. However, it is one which chiefly concerns the members of the club, which every one will be glad to know is—judging from its hand-book—in an eminently prosperous condition, and already possessed of a very respectable fleet.

The pedestal for the statue of Sir Walter Scott, which is to be erected in the Central Park, has arrived in New-York. The Central Park Commissioners have had very good reasons for recommending the change of site, which is in course of being effected by the removal of the foundation-stone. It will be remembered that the Shakespeare monument was erected at one end of the broad walk known as the Mall. The Scott monument is to be placed to the right and a little in advance of the statue of Shakespeare, near the border of the level lawn which bounds either side of the Mall. The design of the Commissioners, and of their General Superintendent, Mr. Vaux, will not be quite apparent even after the Scott monument has been placed in position. It is necessary to remember that this is intended to be the first of a series of works of monumental statuary to be placed on either side of the Mall. To scatter monuments broadcast around the carriage-drives deprives them of their proper effect, and subjects them to more frequent coatings of dirt and dust than is quite compatible with the associations which they should evoke. Hence, the idea of making a cosmopolitan Valhalla of the Mall will be approved by every man of judgment and of taste.

Dedication of the Steuben Monument.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Steuben Monument, which has been erected in the town of Steuben, eighteen miles from this place, will be dedicated on Monday, Sept. 30. The funds for the erection of this monument have been contributed mostly by the German-American generations of this country. Trains leave Utica at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

A SHAMEFUL LIBEL ON MR. A. H. LAFLIN.

The *Tribune* of yesterday makes an atrocious attack upon A. H. Laflin. It is as follows:

"We arraign A. H. Laflin, present Naval Officer of this port, whose appointment Roscoe Conkling, with a full knowledge of the circumstances, procured, and for whose sake President Grant removed from the office one of New-York's oldest and most honored merchants, Moses H. Grinnell. We charge this present Naval Officer of the Port with being indicted for perjury in his own county, with having the false swearing clearly proved upon him, and with escaping conviction and the Penitentiary only on the legal technicality that the matter about which he swore falsely was not material to the immediate issue then on trial. We charge him with connivance with a bank cashier, whereby Laflin defrauded the bank, was detected, sued, caught again in false swearing, and forced to refund. The cashier committed suicide. The false swearer is Naval Officer of the Port of New-York. To-day we charge these things. To-morrow we shall prove them."

It is probably of little importance whether Mr. Conkling procured Mr. Laflin's appointment, or whether he procured it "with a full knowledge of the circumstances," but the fact is that the circumstances referred to by the *Tribune* did not occur till some time after Mr. Laflin was appointed Naval Officer. As to the charge against Mr. Laflin, we cannot better answer it than by quoting the following from the Herkimer *Democrat*, the leading Democratic paper and present Greeley organ in Herkimer County, where Mr. Laflin has passed most of his life, and where the charges were publicly made and triumphantly met. That paper said on July 13, 1871:

CASE OF NAVAL OFFICER LAFLIN.

Most of our readers have already heard of the proceedings against Hon. A. H. Laflin, before the Grand Jury, at the June Term of the Herkimer County Court, and of his trial had last Saturday in our Oyer and Terminer. We propose to say nothing of the affair, except to present the leading facts and the allegations of both parties to this controversy.

At the June Term a suit was tried in which Byron Laflin was plaintiff, and J. and D. Hartman were defendants, for the recovery of a North Carolina Railroad bond, sent by A. H. Laflin, by mistake, to John Hartman, of this village. The receipt of the bond by Hartman was undisputed. On the trial, A. H. Laflin was sworn as a witness to prove the loss of the bond. After his evidence was given in that action, he testified before the Grand Jury on a complaint against Hartman for a larceny of this bond, and then stated the fact that while it was in his custody he handed it to Col. Tanner, M. C., who after holding it a short time, returned it and laid it on his table.

Complaint was then made before the Grand Jury and evidence was given by Messrs. Fokes and J. A. & A. B. Steene, attorneys for defendants, to the effect that on trial in the County Court Mr. Laflin swore that he had never parted with the possession of the bond; that he was also asked if he did not give the bond to Col. Tanner, which inquiry he answered in the negative. Upon this evidence an indictment was obtained against Mr. Laflin for perjury. Thereupon Mr. Laflin at once appeared at this County Court and pleaded to the indictment, which was sent to the Oyer and Terminer, commencing on the 5th of July.

The case was tried before Judge Doolittle, and at the close of the people's evidence, the Judge strongly intimated that the case could not be sustained on any view, but Mr. Laflin's counsel, Messrs. Earl and Smith, at once insisted that the case should not be disposed of on any technicality, and that they should be allowed to show that Mr. Laflin gave no such evidence on the trial as was charged, and which was alleged to be contradictory of his evidence before the Grand Jury.

The defense then called Judge Prescott, who read the minutes of the trial had before him, which contained no reference to the alleged testimony, although he swore that he intended to keep full minutes. The Judge further testified that he heard no such testimony, and had never heard of the name of Col. Tanner in this connection until after the indictment was procured.

The defense then called five of the jury before whom Mr. Laflin testified, all of whom stated that they had no recollection of any such testimony. The defense proposed to call the entire panel to show the same state of facts, but the Court held it to be unnecessary, and upon the proof then before the Court and jury, Judge Doolittle directed a verdict for the accused, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

The vindication of Mr. Laflin on this charge was thus made complete. While we have opposed, and ever shall oppose, Mr. Laflin politically, so long as he sustains his present political position, we have no desire to aid or abet unfair tax upon his personal character, or upon that of any political opponent. Such is not the style of Democratic warfare.

The same paper gives an account of a serenade to Mr. Laflin, at which, among others, Judge Robert Earl, the Democratic Judge of the Commission of Appeals, "congratulated Mr. Laflin on his complete vindication."

STEINWAY HALL.

We have received a statement from the proprietors of Steinway Hall in reference to an article which appeared in our columns of yesterday, concerning the ventilation of places of public resort. We are assured that we have unintentionally been led into some grave errors concerning Steinway Hall, and have done the Messrs. Steinway injustice.

Investigation proves that in place of having done nothing to improve the ventilation of their hall, Messrs. Steinway have earnestly applied themselves to that task, and have this Summer expended many thousand dollars in the construction of an entirely new roof—in the gable ends of which there are large additional openings—while in the centre two of the largest Emerson patent ventilators have been placed, in fact, nothing that science or experience could suggest—regardless of outlay—has been left undone.

An examination of the hall will prove, we are assured, that there is no public building in the City so free from the contiguity of any adjacent edifices—standing, as it does, comparatively alone and running through the block from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets—with an abundance of windows on either side. Nor is there any other hall which possesses such ample means of exit or entrance, there being capacious stairways on both streets. Nor is there any building in the City which, from its evident security and safety, is insured at such low rates.

The fact appears to be that Steinway Hall was opened Sept. 16, two weeks prior to the appointed time, at the earnest solicitation of the managers of the Patti and Rubinstein Concerts—who were desirous of not coming in conflict with the Italian opera season at the Academy, and while yet the heated term continued. On Wednesday evening last an audience of 3,000 persons had assembled at the Rubinstein Concerts. There are no gas-burners in the hall, and the thermometer in the street stood at 80° and not a breath of air stirring, and as the new system of ventilation was not *then* entirely completed, it is no wonder that some portion of the crowded audience had reason to complain of the heat toward the close of a concert of four hours' duration.

We feel assured Messrs. Steinway will leave no means unapplied to render their magnificent hall as perfect in every other requirement as it is in its acoustic qualities.

Senator Frelinghuysen.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen delivered a noble address before the Republicans of Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday evening. From the report of the Elizabeth *Journal* we quote this short extract: "In one sense these two candidates for the Presidency are the representatives of the same idea. But this idea is being put into practice in different ways. The flag of the Sage of Chappaqua is spangled over with the frozen teardrops of 'Conciliation, Conciliation, Conciliation,' but on the banner of Gen. Grant is written, 'Let us have peace.' Fellow-citizens, a peace based upon compliance to the petulant humors of those who broke our laws will be a delusion. It cannot be that people who have gained renown the world over shall become degraded for their folly and weakness. The South does not have to submit to any laws but what we do, and what we submit to they shall; and just where the violators make the issue with the executors of the law, there's just where the law must have a victory. No wonder the people of the South want Mr. Greeley for President. They know that if the people elect one who has declared in the right of peaceable secession, they have the indorsement of the people for their action, and they know that all the logical consequences of their being in the right will follow. If they have a right to secede, they have a right to indemnity. This nation, as the result of the war, established three great principles. Universal freedom, universal American citizenship, universal suffrage. They are all we gained from a thousand battle-fields. Let the mother entwine them around the stone that marks the tomb of her soldier boy, for he shed his young blood to perpetuate these. Let the young wife decorate with these the grave of her cherished husband, for he died that they might have a firm foundation. And yet these three principles Mr. Greeley is ready to surrender. One of them, I believe, he is hostile to in his very heart."

AMUSEMENTS.

Association Hall.

MR. EDMUND YATES ON "MODERN SOCIETY."

Quite a picked assemblage, in point of talent and fame, gathered last night, at Association Hall, to hear Mr. Edmund Yates, the well-known novelist, lecture on "Modern Society." Curiosity to see and hear people with whose published writings we are familiar is general, and authors like Emerson, and Thackeray, and Dickens, and Dumas, different as they are, have worked this vein with profit and satisfaction. Perhaps to read their writings is, on the whole, more instructive and satisfactory than to hear them read them, although many, in the case of Dickens, certainly thought otherwise; yet to be set face to face with a writer himself, to get, as it were, at his atmosphere, and to test and measure his individuality, has a use and a pleasure unattainable otherwise.

Mr. Yates modestly refrains from reciting passages from his own works, and has prepared special lectures, of which the one given last night may be regarded, we suppose, as a fair type. The author of *Black Sheep* has positive advantages for his task, if less obvious ones than for his performances, to which we are more accustomed. He has a prepossessing address, an air of *bonhomie* which is manifestly genuine, and a palpable an appreciation of the humor with which his lecture is well supplied. A series of aptly-chosen social sketches, interspersed with clever caricatures from such hands as John Leech and Frith, make up a very agreeable entertainment. It was safe to assume in advance that the lecture must contain substantial elements of popularity; since such an effort is unlikely to run anywhere for 100 nights—as "Modern Society" has done in London—in the absence of those elements. Still, there was some reasonable doubt whether the essay would hit public taste here in any parallel degree, and we think Mr. Yates has good cause to congratulate himself on slipping, last night, very easily into the good graces of his audience, and leaving an impression of much more unqualified pleasure than, perhaps, most of them expected. He was received with every evidence of friendliness and hospitable disposition; laughter and applause came early after he began to speak, and were liberally bestowed until the close.

It will be gathered from the hints we have given—a report of the context of the lecture being hardly fair or desirable—that Mr. Yates' entertainment touches, in some measure, upon the functions of the drama. Like the remarkably successful efforts of the late Albert Smith, it brings pictorial aid to strengthen a single performer, and—more like, in one sense, the work of the elder Mathews—it derives point and wholesomeness from social satire. Such performances are likely to be prized by many who, for whatever reason, eschew theatrical representations in general, and, when the artist is really clever, and has really "a mission," what he offers may well be, as in this case, very enjoyable, even to habitual play-goers. We see no reason why, backed by "Modern Society," and the other lectures in his portfolio, Mr. Yates should not make a pleasant and remunerative sojourn in the Metropolis, and tour through the provinces, and we shall be glad to hear that his career in this country bears out in every way the flattering promise of his opening venture.

Musical.

THE RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

The third of the series of Rubinstein concerts, at Steinway Hall, took place last evening, and was attended by a very large concourse. The cooler atmosphere without had an immediate influence within the house, and there was no obstacle whatever to a thorough enjoyment of the programme. The most notable number of the bill was Schumann's concerto in A minor, a superb work, which Mr. Rubinstein, it is almost superfluous to say, interpreted with exceeding sentiment and marvelous technique. The pianist afterward recited a suite, including the usual sarabande, passe-pied, courante and gavotte; Beethoven's sonata in C major, and a nocturne and a polonaise by Chopin. The delivery of the sonata elicited the most enthusiastic demonstration of pleasure yet evoked, for cheers supplemented the applause, and were given with a persistency which would have secured an encore-piece from any artist but the one they were intended to honor. The nocturne in C minor was not so impressive; the polonaise (in A minor) was magnificently played. Mr. Wieniawski's most conspicuous task was the rendering of Paganini's variations on "Le Carnaval de Venise," in which passages in faultless harmonics and astonishing *staccati* caused frequent interruptions of delight. Mlle. Ormény won a recall and a demand for a repeat by a dashing Hungarian song. The piano accompaniments were supplied, as heretofore, by Mr. Riembelinski, a very modest and proficient performer, and Mr. Bergmann directed the orchestra. The first of the Rubinstein matinées may be attended today. Among the premises of its programme we notice, as especially inviting, intended performances of a sonata for piano and violin, written by Mr. Rubinstein, and to be recited by the composer and Mr. Wieniawski; of Liszt's transcription of "The Erl King," the most dramatic effort of the pianist; and of the "Légende," which will be played by its author, Mr. Wieniawski.

The Clergymen's League.

The services for the fourth anniversary of the "Clergymen's League" took place last evening in All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets. There was a very fair attendance. The object of the League is to provide funds for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen. Members are admitted upon payment of $2 per annum. Addresses were delivered last evening by the rector, Rev. William N. Dunnell, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet and Rev. F. C. Putnam. The following reverend gentlemen were present during the services: Revs. Mr. Goodwin, Widdeman, Clapp, Poole, Earle, Kimber, Stowell and Moore. The annual report states that the total amount of receipts was $22,734 84. Payments to widows and orphans, $20,590, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,234 84, or, including all receipts to date, $2,001 73. A liberal collection was taken up at the close of the meeting.

Personal.

U. S. Senator A. G. Cattell, of New-Jersey; Judge Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown; Gen. R. T. Smith, of Kansas, and Hon. Lyman Tremain, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge B. Hitchcock, of Painesville, Ohio; Hon. John B. Page, of Vermont, and Hon. A. Stone, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gens. Dawson and A. Van Steinwehr, of the United States Army, and State Auditor Henry Musgrave, of Mississippi, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Col. J. N. Bonaparte, late of the French Army; Hon. James M. Marvin, of Saratoga, and W. A. Yeomans, of England, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut, and E. D. Webster, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House. Commodore L. A. Beardslee, of the United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House. State Senator W. T. Horrobin, of Bennington, Vt., is at the Westminster Hotel.

Greeleyism in Brooklyn—Speech of Fernando Wood.

There was a large Greeley and Brown meeting last night at Brooklyn Hall, Myrtle-avenue, under the auspices of the Constitutional Union Association. Lyman L. Moore occupied the chair. The principal speakers were Hon. Fernando Wood and Gen. Henry A. Barnum, of Syracuse. Fernando was the chief attraction. His speech was simply a rehash of old Copperhead platitudes, and declamation against the policy of the Administration in the South, and the administration of the fiscal affairs of the nation. He dealt in scattering generalities and drew a parallel between President Thiers and President Grant, admitted that Gen. Grant was honest, but said he had bad surroundings, and said that the Democrats and Liberal Republicans were going to accomplish the work of purification and reconciliation by placing at the head of the Government a man equal to President Thiers—Horace Greeley.

Wood was succeeded by Gen. Barnum, but the crowd did not seem anxious to listen to him, and there was soon an exodus of the audience that must have been a damper to his patriotic ardor.

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

Official Statement of the Manufactures of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—The tabulation of the statistics of manufactures of the United States, for the year ending June 1, 1870, as returned at the ninth census, has just been completed at the Census Office. The number of establishments is 252,148; number of steam engines, 40,191, with a horse-power of 1,215,711; number of water-wheels, 51,017, with a horse-power of 1,130,416. The average number of hands employed during the year was 2,053,996, of whom 1,615,594 were males above sixteen years of age, 323,770 females above fifteen, and 114,628 children and youth. The amount of capital invested was $2,118,247,000; of wages paid, $775,621,593. The value of materials consumed was $2,486,292,962; of products, $4,232,325,593. Of this production $13,040,644 is returned from Alabama, $185,410 from Arizona, $4,629,234 from Arkansas, $66,594,556 from California, $2,852,820 from Colorado, $161,065,474 from Connecticut, $178,570 from Dakota, $16,791,389 from Delaware, $9,292,173 from the District of Columbia, $4,685,403 from Florida, $31,196,115 from Georgia, $1,047,624 from Idaho, $205,620,672 from Illinois, $108,617,278 from Indiana, $46,534,322 from Iowa, $11,775,833 from Kansas, $54,625,809 from Kentucky, $24,161,905 from Louisiana, $79,497,521 from Maine, $76,593,613 from Maryland, $553,912,568 from Massachusetts, $118,394,676 from Michigan, $23,110,700 from Minnesota, $8,154,758 from Mississippi, $206,213,429 from Missouri, $2,494,511 from Montana, $5,738,512 from Nebraska, $15,870,539 from Nevada, $71,038,249 from New-Hampshire, $169,237,732 from New-Jersey, $1,489,868 from New Mexico, $785,194,651 from New-York, $1,931,327 from North Carolina, $269,713,610 from Ohio, $6,877,387 from Oregon, $712,178,944 from Pennsylvania, $111,418,354 from Rhode Island, $9,858,981 from South Carolina, $34,362,636 from Tennessee, $11,517,302 from Texas, $2,343,019 from Utah, $32,184,606 from Vermont, $38,364,322 from Virginia, $2,851,052 from Washington Territory, $24,102,201 from West Virginia, $77,214,326 from Wisconsin, $765,424 from Wyoming.

Railroad Accident in Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes on Sept. 11: "A frightful railway accident took place on the Barcelona and Valencia line on Sunday night, reviving, as it were, all the horrors of Shipton. The details are not yet fully known, but up to the time I write, sixteen or seventeen dead bodies have been recovered, while from twenty-six to thirty persons have been injured. The train had arrived in due course at Tarragona, and was on its way to Tortosa. The night was pitch-dark, and a fearful storm of wind and rain was raging. The line is along the sea coast, and the waters of all the emptying rivers and streams were swollen to such an extent that they carried everything before them. At the scene of the disaster, the flood had opened a chasm in the embankment along which the train was proceeding, between the stations of Atmella and Amposta. The first thing the unfortunate passengers knew was to many of them the last—namely the plunge of the train into the chasm. The hinder carriage alone remained standing, its coupling chain having broken as the whole of the others followed the engine pell-mell into the abyss. Among the killed is Gen. Schmidt, who was on his way to his seat in the Senate at Madrid. He married the daughter of Gen. O'Donnell."

The Nomination of Alvord.

The nomination of Thomas G. Alvord, for Assembly, in the First District of Onondaga County, has shown how, by holding of dual Conventions and the intervention of Conference Committees, the control of the nominations has been practically vested in small cliques of managers, by the Greeleyites. The Syracuse *Journal* explains: "The usual Conference Committees were appointed, and agreed that the candidate should be a Liberal. Whereupon it was proposed that, as had been the case elsewhere, the Convention of the same party as the candidate should name him. But this was not allowed—the cunning of the managers was interposed to defeat the will of the Liberals. The Liberal Convention, by about two to one, favored the nomination of Isaac D. Garfield. The managers wanted Thomas G. Alvord. They knew their man, and if they could but secure his return to the Assembly, they would reap their profit therein. Thereupon a novel proceeding was resolved upon by the managers, and made effective through the Conference Committees. The two Conventions were rolled into one, the Liberal delegations were reduced to the same number as the Democratic delegations, and then, in the fusion and confusion, Alvord's nomination was consummated.

The people of the First District became restive two years ago, under Mr. Alvord's nomination by the Republicans, and last year they sent an adverse majority to the Nominating Convention, which was, however, overcome by a pledge that his nomination would not be asked again, and by other appliances. It was only by extraordinary exertions that his re-election was then secured, and in the vote last Fall was a plain indication that Alvord would no more be elected to the Legislature from that district."

Greeley's Friends.

The following is from Ben Wood's paper of yesterday, strong Greeleyite:

WELCOME TO HORACE.—The Second Assembly District Republican Campaign Club have resolved to turn out *en masse* on Saturday evening to welcome home Hon. Horace Greeley from his Western trip. Mr. MARK LANIGAN is exerting his usual zeal, and with the aid of clubs from other districts, will tender the people's representative a grand reception.

Mark Lanigan is arranging the reception to Horace, with Whitelaw Reid *arcades ambo*. Respectable people had better stay at home if they don't want to lose their watches and pocket handkerchiefs.

United States Election Law.

Judge Woodruff, as already reported, will sit in the United States Circuit Court on Monday next to hear and decide upon applications for the office of supervisors under the United States Election law. United States Commissioner and Chief Supervisor of Elections John I. Davenport, has received a list of names of applicants from the Republican, Apollo Hall and Tammany Hall Parties. The Liberal Republicans indorse the men selected by their Tammany allies. In a conference between Mayor Hall and Mr. Davenport, an amicable understanding in regard to the harmonious action of the law, was arrived at, and it is believed that its operation will be unobstructed.

The Democratic National Committee.

The Democratic National Committee's head-quarters, Spingler House, were open last evening for the first time since the North Carolina election. A meeting was organized, but nothing could be ascertained as to its deliberations. Among those present were Augustus Schell, John Morrissey, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt and Judge Wm. A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania. The Democrats at these head-quarters profess to be very confident that Pennsylvania will give a majority for Buckalew.

The Republican National Committee.

Secretary Wm. E. Chandler, of the Republican National Committee says that the Republican Party in Pennsylvania is steadily increasing its strength. Recent advices prophesy a majority of at least 20,000. Hon. Henry D. Cook, Washington, D. C., National Executive Committee, was in conference with Mr. Chandler yesterday upon party affairs. Ex-Senator Jos. F. Pettey, N. Y.; Jno. F. Farquhar, Indiana, and George Jones, New-York, were visitors at head-quarters.

Grant Banner-Raising in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

A mass-meeting was held last evening under the auspices of the Nineteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Club, corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. A handsome banner, bearing portraits of Grant and Wilson and the names of the State ticket, was stretched across Eighth-avenue from the head-quarters of the Association. A large stand, immediately in front of the hall, was surrounded by nearly 1,200 people. The stand and hall were tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and Chinese lanterns. There was a display of fireworks during the evening. At 8 o'clock the President, Mr. David Clark, introduced the following speakers: Col. Spencer, Gen. James J. O'Bierne, Chas. H. Kitchel, Thomas Hagan and others. The addresses were earnest and exciting, and the proceedings terminated with cheers for the popular candidates.

Wyoming County Nominations.

The Republicans of Wyoming County have again placed John E. Davidson in nomination for Assembly. The other nominations are: For School Commissioners, Edwin S. Smith, Edson J. Quigley; Superintendent of the Poor, Jedediah S. Walker; Coroners, H. E. Miller, M. D., Eli W. Woodworth, M. D.; Justice of Sessions, Jesse H. Gould. The Warsaw *Western New-Yorker* speaks highly of these selections, saying: "The nominations are among the best ever presented to the people of the county. This is true both as to the fitness of the men for the positions and their entire acceptability to the party."

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN E. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 28.

- Oats (P. M.) — Hon. Frederick Douglass; Hon. Butler G. Noble.
- Spencer (P. M.) — Gen. John C. Robinson; Hon. A. W. Tenney.
- Clarkstown — Hon. John L. Parker.
- Worcester — Gen. E. M. Lee.
- Bethlehem — Hon. R. Holland Duell.
- Livonia Station — Hon. Neil Gilmour.
- Walton — Hon. George W. Hoxie.
- Dryden — Hon. George L. Maynard; Hon. Marcus Lyon.
- Afton — Hon. S. F. Miller.
- Morristown — Hon. F. M. Finch.
- Addison — William L. Bostwick.
- Andover — Hon. John O'Donnell.
- Caroline Centre — Hon. Richard Crowley.
- Dunkirk — Gen. John L. Swift.
- Stamburg — Hon. Charles T. Mills.
- Pleasant — Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
- Port Byron — Dr. E. G. Storck.
- North Chemung — Hon. George Bliss.
- Poland (P. M.) — Hon. Walter L. Sessions.
- Kinderhook — Hon. J. F. Manning.
- Wayland — Henry S. Smith.
- Four Corners — Hon. Horace V. Howland; Hon. Butler G. Noble; Gen. Thomas M. Rice; Col. Anson S. Wood; Hon. Warner Miller; Hon. Francis Silvester; Col. A. E. Baxter; Dr. Cyrus Gregory; S. Spelling.

Monday, Sept. 30.

- Geneva — Hon. Fred'k Douglass.
- Concordia Hall, N. Y. — Gen. George H. Sharpe; Gen. John C. Robinson; Hon. Augustus Wiseman.
- Hornellsville — Hon. A. W. Tenney.
- Ilion — Hon. Clinton L. Merriam; Hon. Butler G. Noble.
- Batavia — Rev. William F. Butler; William H. Johnson.
- Canaseraga — Gen. John L. Swift.
- Fordham — Hon. William P. Fiero; Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
- Kensico — Hon. C. D. Murray; Fred. G. Gedney.
- Camillus — Col. Anson S. Wood.
- Cuba — Hon. Charles T. Mills.
- Milford (P. M.) — Hon. Neil Gilmour.
- Port Richmond, S. I. — Henry D. Tyler.
- Sing Sing — Major Z. K. Pangborn; Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
- Haverstraw — Hon. A. H. Purdy.
- West Almond — Hon. Wilkes Angell; Gen. Rufus Scott.
- Ellisburg — Gen. E. M. Lee.
- Ticonderoga — Hon. George W. Hoxie.
- Rep. Headq'rs, Brooklyn — Col. T. B. Thorpe; Gen. F. F. Millen.
- No. 346 Eighth-avenue — Hon. E. Delafield Smith; Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
- Monroe — Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
- New-Brighton — A. W. Gleason.
- Susquehanna Depot — Hon. Aaron H. Cragin; Dr. David Bell; Col. E. S. Lambert.
- Erwin Centre — Hon. John H. Selkreg.
- Bleecker Buildings, N. Y. — Hon. Robert Sewell.
- Prattsburg — Col. A. E. Baxter.
- Lime Stone — Hon. Walter L. Sessions.
- Bay Shore, Long Island — Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
- Peekskill — Hon. Edward S. Taylor.
- Williamstown — Hon. D. G. Fort; Hon. A. B. Getty.

Tuesday, Oct. 1.

- Jamaica (P. M.) — Hon. Roscoe Conkling; Gen. John C. Caldwell; Hon. Frederick Douglass; Rev. Wm. F. Butler.
- Elmira — William H. Johnson.
- Lansingburg — Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
- Rodman — Gen. E. M. Lee.
- Crown Point — Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
- Dansville — Hon. A. W. Tenney.
- Waterville — Hon. Butler G. Noble.
- West Davenport — Hon. John O'Donnell; Hon. Matthew Griffin; H. T. Davidson.
- Oakfield — Col. Anson S. Wood.
- Bellmore, Long Island — Hon. Thomas D. Adams; Hon. James R. Angell.
- Millerton — Frederick G. Gedney.
- Alfred — Gen. John L. Swift.
- Olean — Hon. Charles T. Mills; Hon. C. P. Vedder.
- Moravia — Hon. William A. Sackett.
- Bedford-av. and Clymer-st., Brooklyn — Major Z. K. Pangborn; Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
- Birdsall — Hon. Wilkes Angell.
- Postersville — Hon. William B. Mills; William R. Hallock.
- Montezuma — Hon. J. T. M. Davie.
- Cold Spring — Hon. Allard Anthony.
- Caton — Hon. John H. Selkreg.
- Jackson — Col. F. S. Lambert.
- Hammondsport — Col. A. E. Baxter.
- West Brighton, S. I. — Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
- Stapleton, Staten Island — Hon. C. D. Murray.
- Woodhull — Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
- Frankfort — Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
- Mount Vernon — Hon. A. W. Gleason.
- Brevoort Hall, N. Y. — Hon. Isaac Dayton; Rev. Welcome R. Beebe.

Wednesday, Oct. 2.

- Poughkeepsie — Hon. Martin I. Townsend; Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
- Riverhead (P. M.) — Gen. Daniel Ullmann; Gen. John C. Caldwell.
- Albany — Major Z. K. Pangborn.
- Hudson — Hon. E. Delafield Smith; Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
- Elmira — Hon. A. W. Tenney; Hon. Butler G. Noble.
- Lancaster — Col. Albert D. Shaw.
- Antwerp — Gen. E. M. Lee.
- Westport — Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
- Ithaca — Rev. William F. Butler; William H. Johnson.
- Green Island — Hon. Austin A. Yates; Hon. Neil Gilmour.
- Newfield — Hon. Francis M. Finch.
- Cameron — Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
- East Davenport — Hon. John O'Donnell; Hon. Matthew Griffin; H. T. Davidson.
- Towanda — Hon. Richard Crowley.
- Warwick — Col. T. B. Thorne.
- Cohoes — Col. Anson S. Wood.
- Hempstead — Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
- Belmont — Gen. John L. Swift.
- Hinsdale — Hon. Charles T. Mills.
- Wayne — Col. A. E. Baxter.
- Bedford — Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
- Military Hall, Brooklyn — Hon. C. D. Murray; A. W. Gleason.
- Jasper — Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
- West Winfield — Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
- Morrisania — Hon. Wm. P. Fiero; Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
- New-Rochelle — Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
- Scott — Gen. Bradley Winslow.
- No. 568 2d-av., N. Y. — Hon. A. H. Purdy; Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
- Auburn — Hon. Wm. A. Sackett.

Thursday, Oct. 3.

- Elmira — Hon. Lyman Tremain; Gen. John C. Robinson; Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
- Sandy Hill — Gen. John L. Swift.
- Angelica — Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
- Port Jervis — Charles E. Smith.
- Ballston Spa — Gen. George H. Sharpe; Hon. Francis Silvester; Gen. H. E. Tremain.
- Tivoli — Gen. John C. Caldwell.
- Newburg — Col. Albert D. Shaw.
- Alexander — Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
- Jordanville — Gen. E. M. Lee.
- Philadelphia — Hon. George W. Hoxie.
- Keeseville — Hon. A. W. Tenney.
- Warsaw — Hon. Butler G. Noble.
- Attica — Rev. William F. Butler; William H. Johnson.
- Binghamton — Hon. George L. Maynard.
- Avoca — Hon. Francis M. Finch.
- Trumansburg — Hon. John H. Selkreg.
- Canisteo — Hon. John O'Donnell; Hon. Matthew Griffin.
- North Harpersfield — H. T. Davidson.
- Rockville Centre — Col. T. B. Thorpe; Frederick G. Gedney.
- Bath — Col. F. S. Lambert.
- Batavia — Col. Anson S. Wood.
- Union Springs — Hon. William A. Sackett.
- 25th Ward, Brooklyn — Hon. Thomas D. Adams; E. B. Hale.
- Franklinville — Hon. A. G. Hall.
- Wheeler — Hon. Charles T. Mills.
- Rossville, Staten Island — Col. A. E. Baxter; Rev. H. Highland Garnet.
- 22d-st. and 2d-av., N. Y. — Hon. C. D. Murray; Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
- Katonah — Hon. W. T. B. Milliken; Gen. Wm. Henry Anthon.
- Weedsport — Major Z. K. Pangborn.
- Harford — Gen. Bradley Winslow.
- Oneida Valley — James E. Jenkins.
- Irvington — Hon. A. W. Gleason.
- Norwich — Gen. Rufus Scott.
- Locke — Hon. Wm. B. Mills; S. E. Payne.
- Conquest Centre — Hon. J. T. M. Davie; S. A. Woodin.
- Dresserville — F. D. Wright.

Friday, Oct. 4.

- Brooklyn — Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
- Elmira — Major Z. K. Pangborn; Col. Francis S. Lambert.
- Volatie (P. M.) — Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck; Hon. Austin A. Yates.
- Rushford — Gen. John L. Swift.
- Rondout — Gen. John C. Caldwell.
- Republican Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third street, New-York — Gen. George H. Sharpe; Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
- Holland (P. M.) — Hon. Butler G. Noble.
- Newville — Hon. A. W. Tenney.
- Redwood — Hon. Clinton L. Merriam.
- Schoharie — Gen. E. M. Lee.
- Milton — Rev. Wm. F. Butler.
- Bradford — Wm. H. Johnson.
- Greenwood — Hon. Wm. P. Fiero; Hon. Geo. L. Maynard; Hon. John H. Selkreg.
- Mooresville — Hon. John O'Donnell; Hon. Matthew Griffin; H. T. Davidson.
- Darien Centre — Col. Anson S. Wood.
- Finlay's Lake — Hon. James Sheward.
- Machias — Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
- Howard — Col. A. E. Baxter.
- Grand Central Hall, 42d-st., New-York — Hon. Abram Wakeman; Capt. James Milward; Hon. Nicholas Conner.
- Taylor — Gen. Bradley Winslow.

Working Men's Political Association.

A meeting of the United Working Men's Political Association was held last night in Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, comprising delegates from the various Assembly Districts in the City, who are seeking legislative representation in the State and the Municipal bodies.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Wood: That the various organizations in each Assembly District report at a meeting on Monday week next, the names of the nominees for the different legislative offices, for final action to be taken by the Executive Committee. This being seconded, was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Dalton moved that each Assembly District send a delegation to name one from each Ward to be added to the Executive Committee, which was also adopted.

It was further resolved that the various clubs in each Assembly District should consolidate and select five delegates to represent them at next meeting, and name their nominees selected by them for the various Municipal and legislative offices.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday evening next.

THE GEHRING TRAGEDY.

Inquest on the Bodies Yesterday—The Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner Parslow, of Jersey City, yesterday held an inquest on the bodies of John Gehring and his wife, the former having cut his own throat on Thursday night, after murdering his wife, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. The first witness was John Gehring, the youngest child of the two actors in this tragedy. He said: I got home from New-York at half-past six o'clock last evening; father and mother were at supper, and no one else was there; father was angry because the house had been painted; after supper I went with mother to my sister's, on Palisade-avenue; I came home before nine o'clock and went immediately to bed and to sleep; I think father had been drinking; mother woke me in a few minutes and told me she thought there would be trouble when father came in, and if there was any noise I must go for a policeman; when father came in he opened the parlor door, and mother, who was in bed on the sofa, told me to get up and shut it, which I did; he opened it again, and mother got up and went after him into the middle room; father had gone into the kitchen and in a moment came out with a butcher knife, raised it and struck her three times; mother said, "Hurry up, Johnnie, hurry up;" I ran out and met Officer McDowell; I also asked the grocery man to come, but he refused; when I came back father was lying on the floor; I went toward mother, but she did not speak; I think father was intoxicated; father got back from the country on Tuesday; I do not think he drank after he came back until last night; father was always quarreling. The knives were here shown and identified, and the witness continued: He had both knives in one hand; when I saw him raise the knives, I called to him to go to bed, and he said if I was not quiet he would strike me with them; father was always around the house, and mother supported him by keeping boarders.

Frank Gehring was sworn, and testified that his mother had supported his father for seven or eight years, and that during that time he had once attempted to kill her, and had frequently threatened to take her life.

The evidence of other witnesses went to show that Gehring was an extremely violent character, and that at the time of the act he was not intoxicated, having drank nothing during the evening except one glass of beer. He had caused much trouble to the police, and had been frequently arrested. Beyond this nothing was elicited, and the case was given to the jury at 6½ o'clock. After a short absence they returned the following verdict:

"We believe that Mary Gehring came to her death from stab-wounds at the hands of her husband, Michael Gehring, while in a fit of passion, and that seeing what he had done, he committed suicide by cutting his throat with a carving-knife."

The funeral will take place from the house on New-York-avenue this afternoon and both bodies will be buried at the same time.

Address of Senator O'Brien Before the Augustus Frey Association.

A meeting of the Augustus Frey Association was held, last night, at No. 688 Second-avenue, Mr. Michael Kimmelstall in the chair. Senator O'Brien, who was present by invitation, said he always advocated the elevation of young men, because they made the best public servants, for when men became advanced in years they were more liable to become corrupt—just as the heads of the different departments in New-York had become. He thanked his friends in the district sincerely for their efforts to secure his election as Chief Magistrate of this City. If he should be elected to fill that office he would do so with honor, and never commit any act to bring a blush to the cheek of any of his friends. Charges had been made against him, but those who put them forward knew they were groundless. [Cheers.] He had filled the offices of Senator, Sheriff and Alderman, and he could say without fear that no man in the City presented a clearer record than he did. He never did a dishonorable act in his life, and had never taken a bribe for his services. In regard to the Presidential election, it would be asked what were O'Brien and his friends going to do? He would just give them one word of advice on that question. He warned them not to be influenced by the pitiful appeals for their votes daily appearing in the newspaper of one of their candidates—the very newspaper, that ever since its establishment, had been branding their party as murderers, thieves and blacklegs, but which now, because they wanted to catch the votes, asked them to forgive and forget all this abuse. He urged them to let it be seen that they had strong minds of their own, and that when the proper time came they would know how to act. Three cheers were given for Senator O'Brien at the conclusion of his address, after which speeches were delivered by Messrs. Augustus Frey, Cumisky and Seery.

The Western Strikes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—About 450 carpenters out on strike paraded here today. The demonstration was very orderly. Many new hands have been employed in the place of the strikers at the old rates, while it is claimed that 1,000 strikers have been re-employed at the advance asked.

Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square, has on his counter the usual full assortment of the latest European periodicals. Among the English weeklies will be found the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News*, filled with good illustrations referring to the Imperial Meeting, the Autumn Manœuvres, the *Fire at Canterbury Cathedral, &c.* *Punch*, the *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, *Nature*, &c., &c., will also be found at Brentano's.

Niesl, Davidson & Co.

No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-street, manufacturers of fine silver-plated Ware, good for fifteen years' service, offer a large assortment either at wholesale or retail; also, China, glass and gas fixtures.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is rapidly increasing in value and interest to the general reader. Besides containing all of the current news, collected from the most reliable sources, the SUNDAY EDITION presents many features not found in any other City journal. Special articles on interesting topics are prepared for this edition, and they invariably afford information and amusement.

The DAILY TIMES for to-morrow, Sept. 29, will be found peculiarly interesting, as it will present the following attractions:

An article entitled AT SEA WITH A LIFE-PRESERVER, being an account of an experience of some hours in the Sound in a struggle for life, with a description of the ordinary life-preservers, life-preserving mattresses and various life-saving rafts now in use, with some remarks of the disposition of life-preservers on the ferry-boats.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PARK THEATRE; giving brief notices of J. J. Adams, W. Pelby, G. Barrett, J. F. Foot, C. Mathews, Mrs. Duff, and others.

Besides these the SUNDAY EDITION will contain several interesting FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LETTERS from our own correspondents.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing European and Domestic Gossip, with announcement of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving much interesting matter for the information of the National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionably valuable to advertisers, the SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES is especially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extraordinary popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date, and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

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MARRIED.

HOGUET—MUZARD.—In Paris, France, Aug. 20, 1872, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, HENRY L. HOGUET, of New-York, to Miss HORTENSE MUZARD, of the former place.

HORTON—GEDNEY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Wheatley, WILLIAM HORTON to MARY E. GEDNEY, daughter of Bartholomew Gedney, Esq., all of White Plains, N. Y.

JEWELL—GARBUTT.—On Thursday, Sept. 26, at the Congregational Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, HERBERT S. JEWELL, of Brooklyn, to JENNIE, second daughter of Elmer H. Garbutt, Esq., of South Orange, N. J.

JONES—WOODFORD.—In Newton, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, EDWARD PAYSON JONES and LUCY C., daughter of Oliver P. Woodford.

VAN DER COOK—PERRY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at St. John's Church, Delhi, N. Y., by Rev. Edwin Russell, JOHN F. VAN DER COOK, of Buffalo, to Miss FRANCES PERRY, youngest daughter of the late Charles E. Perry, of Delhi.

DIED.

AVERY.—At Virginia City, Nevada, Sept. 12, DAVID E. AVERY, formerly of this City.

His remains were taken to Aurora, Cayuga County, for interment.

AYRES.—At his residence, No. 161 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on the 26th inst., DANIEL AYRES, Sr., in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Pacific-street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Clinton-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BORLAND.—On Thursday morning, KATE W., wife of Peter M. Borland.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Mary C. McKee, at East Orange Junction, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Train, via Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., at 1:10.

BALDWIN.—At Newark, N. J., Sept. 26, PHEBE E., wife of Wm. H. Baldwin, in the 24th year of her age.

BARRETTO.—At Blythe, West Farms, on Friday, Sept. 27, WASHINGTON COSTER, son of the late Francis Barretto.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, West Farms, on Sunday afternoon, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Tremont Depot to meet the 2 o'clock train from Harlem Railroad Depot, 42d-st. and 4th-av.

BOGERT.—The funeral services of Mrs. MARY M. BOGERT, widow of John A. Bogert, will be held at the house of her son-in-law, John G. Auten, No. 100 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DEWITT.—At Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Sept. 26, 1872, EDWARD DEWITT, counselor-at-law, in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are, without further notice, respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, Sept. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M. A special Harlem Railroad train will leave the Grand Central Depot on the day of the funeral at 12 M., precisely, returning from Bronxville immediately after the services.

DOUGLASS.—On Thursday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, Mrs. ABIGAIL DOUGLASS, in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of her brother, William Youngs, No. 136 West 22d-st., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

HUNTER.—On Thursday, 26th inst., ELIZA, widow of John Hunter, aged 61 years.

Funeral will take place today, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 347 East 53d-st.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, AMY, wife of Evan M. Johnson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 262 Jay-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KLUCK.—Sept. 26, at Columbia Springs, N. Y., ELBERT H. VAN KLUCK, late of Brooklyn, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ's Church, Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Sept. 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 10 A. M. train from New-York by the Hudson River Railroad.

LANE.—On Thursday, Sept. 26, ELWOOD HAMPTON LANE, youngest son of George and Mary Jane Lane, aged 7 weeks.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 519 East 117th-st., on Sunday, Sept. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, Sept. 27, LYDIA A. PECK, widow of William Peck, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2½ P. M., from the Methodist Church, Flushing, Long Island.

RAYNOR.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Henry B. Price, Hempstead, Long Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1872, HANNAH ELIZA, wife of Hiram Raynor, of this City, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of her sons, Hiram M., William S. and George E., and her son-in-law, Henry B. Price, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of the latter, at Hempstead. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock; returning, leave Hempstead at 4:50 P. M.

SWAN.—At his residence in this City, Friday morning, 27th inst., CALEB SWAN, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 65 East 9th-st., Monday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.
LEA & PERRINS'
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 7 A. M., on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, PRIVATE THEATRICALS, CONCERTS, &c.—The large hall of the Standard Club, on Broadway, next to the corner of 42d-st., can be engaged for a few evenings during the Winter, for strictly first-class entertainments. It is recently finished, beautifully frescoed by Garibaldi, fitted up with dressing and reception rooms, new and complete scenery and spacious gallery, and a dining-room seating 250 persons. The dimensions are 84x80 feet, and the stage is 30x30, in addition. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,466 Broadway.

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Vol. XXV., No. I. (Fall Number.)
CONTENTS:
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IV. ANCIENT ENGRAVED GEMS.
V. NEW CATECHISM FOR YOUNG LADIES—GODS AND GODDESSES.
VI. THE JEWS IN SPAIN.
VII. COLLEGES OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.
VIII. LOGIC AS AN AGENCY OF REFORM.
IX. OUR CANDIDATES AS REFORMERS—GENUINE AND SPURIOUS.
X. NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.
XI. APPENDIX—INSURANCE, GOOD, BAD AND INDIFFERENT.
XII. ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO WHOLE VOLUME.
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POLITICAL.

NATURALIZATION.

The Committee appointed by the Republican Central Committee will receive applications for naturalization at No. 23 Chambers-st., from now until the 25th day of October, 1872. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the Assembly District Associations and the undersigned Committee:

James W. Farr, No. 11 St. Luke's-place.
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Morris Friedsam, No. 89 Madison-st.
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NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 27, 1872.

The trade in horned Cattle has been much interfered with by the close, damp weather of the three past days, added to which we have had such heavy receipts for two weeks past that butchers did not need to buy. Consequently none of the lots offered were entirely sold off, and many large salesmen held back whole herds. On yesterday forenoon 29 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards. Trade was small and slow. On yesterday and to-day, at Communipaw Yards, there was the same condition of trade. On both days quality ranged from common to good, prices from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. for native and grade Steers, and from 8½c.@10c. ⅌ lb. for Texans and Cherokees, weights from 4½ cwt. to 8½ cwt. Sheep and Lambs also dull; Sheep from 5c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs from 7c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Trade in Hogs moderate but firm. Live Hogs generally nominal from 5½c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb. City dressed from 6¾c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb., with light Pigs at 7c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

J. H. Dalbey held on sale 391 Texan Steers. E. Westheimer sold for Turner & Co. 132 Steers, Virginians and Ohios, mixed, rather coarse, from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight from 4½ cwt. to 7 cwt.; also, for Lehman Bros., 99 Virginia Steers, common Cattle, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for self 18 Ohio Steers, fair Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. Kuhn sold for self & Co. 120 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 180 Kentucky Steers, coarse Cattle, from 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 94 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, with a fair top, from 10¼c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also, 25 Texan Steers, grazed in Missouri, at 9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 394 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7 to 8½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for N. Morris 169 Cherokee Steers, fair for such line, grazed in Missouri, at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 494 Texan Steers from 8¼c.@9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. all round.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. Pidcock sold, chiefly late on yesterday afternoon, 424 Sheep, weight 32,960 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 209 Sheep, weight 18,330 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 77 Sheep, weight 8,080 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 57 Lambs, weight 3,080 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Lambs, weight 1,830 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb. Held 5 cars on sale.

Kase & Houver sold 123 State Lambs, weight 7,870 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 45 Sheep, weight 3,910 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; over held other stock.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 1,635 head of horned Cattle, 2,370 Hogs, 179 Sheep and Lambs.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 27—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account. American Securities steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¾; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 87¼; new 5s, 89¾; Erie Railway Shares, 39¼.

1½ P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 38¾.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 92¼; Erie Railway shares, 38.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Rentes opened at 53f. 65c., and closed at 53f. 50c. The Specie in the Bank of France has increased 240,000f. during the past week.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.@9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 74,000 bales, including 15,000 bales for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 759,000 bales, including 139,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 24,000 bales, including 7,000 bales American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. The stock at sea bound to this port is 190,000 bales, including 7,000 bales American. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 54,000 quarters, including 24,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Orleans for October at 9 9-16d.; for November at 9 9-16d.

1½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady. Wheat, 12s.@12s. 5d. ⅌ cental for Red Western Spring; Corn, 30s. ⅌ quarter; Flour, 33s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Produce—Tallow, 44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export; sales of Middling Orleans, for September, at 9¼d.; of Middling Uplands, for September, at 9 3-16d. Trade Report—Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester are dull, but not quotably lower. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, including 9,000 quarters American. Provisions—Lard, 40s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £37 ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Sept. 27—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £36 15s.@£37 ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, Sept. 27.—Petroleum, 48¼f. for fine pale American.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE usual Quarterly Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. has been declared payable on Oct. 1. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 86 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE OHIO AND Mississippi Railroad Company Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st., New-York.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNdersigned have, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, formed a limited partnership, under the name or firm of GEORGE H. BELDEN; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is plating with nickel articles manufactured from other metals or materials, and that the names of all the general and special partners are GEORGE H. BELDEN and DAVID N. LORD, both of whom reside in the City and County and State of New-York; that the said George H. Belden is the general partner and David N. Lord is the special partner, and that the said David N. Lord hath contributed the sum of twenty thousand dollars as capital towards the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the twelfth day of July, 1872, and is to terminate on the thirtieth day of April, 1877.—Dated this twelfth day of July, 1872.

GEORGE H. BELDEN, General Partner.
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THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of COLEMAN & HIBBARD is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent.

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NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1872.

MILLINERY.

FALL OPENING OF FRENCH BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, MILLINERY GOODS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c. SATURDAY, Sept. 28.

E. A. MORRISON,
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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 3,578.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS POSNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Elias Posner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1872.

JOHN BURNS, of No. 442 Broadway,
HENRY ROSENHEIM, of No. 475 Broadway,
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METALS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR Pastor.—Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music.—Seats free; Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. All persons who desire to avail themselves of the privileges of a free church are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, in 55th-st., near Lexington-av., the Pastor, Rev. Dr. HOLME, will preach SUNDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Notes.* Evening subject—*The Singers.* The Sunday-school at 3½ P. M. Parties living in the vicinity and strangers are especially invited to attend the services.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH, between Delancy and Rivington sts., Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at night, 7½. Subject at night: *Children of World and Light Compared and Contrasted.* All invited.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance-speaker, lectures at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY. Children's Lyceum meets at 12 M.; Conference at 2½ P. M.

A UNION PRAYER-MEETING IS held every day in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., commencing at 4 o'clock, and closing promptly at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ and 3½, by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Convenient to hotels and residents down-town.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON HUDson-st., near Spring, Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, the Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, having returned from Europe, will preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 29, in the MORNING at 10½ and in the EVENING at 7½. At evening service all seats free.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER, at 10½ and 7½. Seats all free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—The Pastor, Rev. W. C. STEEL, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *Saving Souls*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on The Contrast—*Their Rock is not as our Rock.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—SABBATH MORNING services in the chapel at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING the Pastor will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on 34th-st. west of Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver-st.—Dr. HODGE will preach on LORD'S DAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, on Gospel ordinances; in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock.

BAPTIST CHURCH, 17TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Rev. ROBERT CANNON will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and those not attending elsewhere cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings are free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, on SABBATH, 29th inst. at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th-av., above 45th-st.)—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. FORBES will preach at the morning service on Sept. 29.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. until further notice. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. W. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHORISTER.—A CHURCH DOWN-TOWN desires to secure the services of a chorister. Address PRECENTOR, No. 168 Sullivan-st., New-York.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services SUNDAY, 29th inst. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FRUIT FESTIVAL OF THE YOUNG People's Christian Association of St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st. between Broadway and 8th-av., will be held in the lecture-room of the Church, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1872. Addresses by Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Rev. W. C. STEEL, EMORY BUCK, Esq., and others.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held in the Chapel of the institution EVERY SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. Preaching at 7½ P. M. All interested are cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Come and see.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39th-st. and Park-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting in chapel, 7 P. M.; Sunday School, 9 A. M.

FATHER GAVAZZI WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. in Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor.

HARLEM—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor elect, preaches SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Weekly prayer-meeting and lecture FRIDAY EVENINGS.

HARLEM—UNITY CHAPEL, 125TH-ST. and 4th-av. Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Getting Riches and Getting Rich.* Strangers invited. Rev. WM. R. ALGER, of Boston, will give a free lecture next TUESDAY EVENING.

HAS ELIAS COME?—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, messenger of the coming King of Glory, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Credentials of Christ's Special Messenger.*

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 5th-av., Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school, 2 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

INSTALLATION SERVICE.—REV. W. F. BENEDICT will be installed Pastor of the East-avenue Baptist Church, Hunter's Point, Long Island City, on SUNDAY, the 29th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. G. F. PENTECOST, of Brooklyn.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Landmarks of Progress.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the Morning by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; preaching in the Evening by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL. Also, preaching at the Missions, No. 278 Water-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at No. 278 West-st., at 3½ P. M., by Rev. E. D. MURPHY.

ORDINATION SERVICE.—ON SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st. A Commission of the Northern Presbytery will ordain Mr. WM. WYLIE, and install him Assistant Minister of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. McLeod's,) New-York.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. Dr. ABEL STEVENS, and by Rev. Dr. E. K. TRUE at 7½. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M., by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday-school 9 A. M., 2 P. M. Seats free. Seamen and strangers invited.

REV. J. R. KYLE, OF FALL RIVER, Mass., will preach in the West Twenty-fifth-street United Presbyterian Church, east of 7th-av., on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M. Also preaching in the Afternoon at 4 o'clock, by Rev. S. H. GRAHAM. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., CHAPLAIN of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C., will preach in the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL preach in St. Paul's Reformed Church, Rutgers College Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING at 7½. Strangers heartily welcome.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP CLARK, OF Rhode Island, will preach at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY, Sept. 29, 1872, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. JOHN Q. ADAMS, OF NEW-YORK, will preach in the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, Belleville-av., Newark, N. J., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. JOHN P. NEWMAN WILL PREACH in the Bedford-street M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL preach at the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., SUNDAY, Sept. 29, MORNING and EVENING.

REV. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., MAY be expected to preach in Madison-square Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SAVE THE PEOPLE!—ANOTHER EFfort will be made SUNDAY EVENING, in the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, near 3d-av., to arouse public interest in the salvation of the church-less thousands of our great City. Revs. WM. H. BOOLE and C. S. HARROWER will deliver addresses under the auspices of the New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. No collection will be taken.

SEVENTH-AVENUE U. P. CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—There will be preaching in this Church on SABBATH MORNING, Sept. 29, by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. GRAHAM, and in the AFTERNOON by Rev. J. R. KYLE, of Fall River, Mass. Exercises will commence at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH-ST., Rev. C. W. MORRILL, Rector.—On SUNDAY, Feast of St. Michael and All Angels. Principal services at 7 and 10½ A. M., 4 and 7½ P. M. Persons coming from the West side of the town will find it convenient to cross the track at either 45th or 49th sts.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick.—Preaching by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. JNO. PARKER at 3½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Stanton-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.—Rev. C. RHODES, having returned from Europe and resumed the pastoral duties, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING, 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by A. W. BRADFORD, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*On the Second Advent Theme,* and *A Future Life, by a Resurrection from the Dead.* Seats free.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, 6th-av., opposite Amity-st.—Preaching by Rev. JULIUS L. DANNER, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Subject of the evening sermon—*The New Prayer Test of Science.* Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M.; Rev. E. GUILBERT will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 3 P. M. for deaf mutes. Evening prayer at 5 P. M. Free seats.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI, of Italy.

SERVICE OF SONG AT ASSOCIATE Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, followed by an address by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57th sts., West of 8th-av.—SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. GEER, Rector. Subject—*Right Beginnings.*

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF New-York Division No. 1 Sons of Temperance, at Spring-street Presbyterian Church, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30. Members of the Order will appear in regalia.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CONFERENCE meets EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., at Turnvarien Hall, No. 66 East 4th-st. Subject on Sunday, the 29th—*Money and Finance.*

THE CREDENTIALS OF A DIVINE MISSION.—Preaching on this subject at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M. All are invited.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Chaplain of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. ROBT. HARKNESS will preach SABBATH MORNING. Young people's meeting in the evening in Lecture-room. Strangers welcomed.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D.

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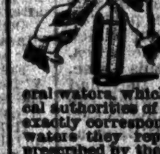

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The next term begins Oct. 1, 1872, at 9 A. M., in the Law Library, University Building, Washington-square. By statute, graduates are admitted to the Bar without examination under the Court rules. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

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NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 5th-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for special lessons in business, writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Apply for circulars.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence,

No. 95 WEST 52D-ST.,

Near 5th-av. and Central Park.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING SCHOOL

for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Send for circular.

A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

MISS M. AYRES'

English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 23d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,300 Broadway, reopens Sept. 25. *Great pains are taken to teach boys how to study.* This is done so thoroughly that they need no help at home.

Among the patrons are:

Rev. Thomas S. Hastings,	Rev. James O. Murray,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,	Rev. Harvey D. Ganse,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,	Rev. George L. Prentiss,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,	Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FEZANDIE.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE, NYACK ON HUDSON, N. Y.—Musical Department, under direction of the well-known composer and teacher, Prof. G. D. Wilson. All the pianos new and splendid instruments from Chickering and Steinway. A thorough musical culture assured. Next term Sept. 20. Address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Institution for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES will reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Pupils whose parents desire it, may pursue their studies entirely in French.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHed in New-York in 1814, for young ladies and misses, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 43d-st.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

A HOME SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY for Girls and Boys.—Thorough instruction, with good care; number limited to twelve; best of references given and required; reopens Sept. 23. Address SARAH N. BEATTY, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, English branches and languages taught, day and evening. Ladies' department; telegraphy taught practically, with instruments, as used in offices.

MISS E. E. DANA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 17. For circulars address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., or Mr. James Wilde, Jr., No. 316 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address

Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., R. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND HOME, No. 17 College-st., Hartford, Conn., Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal. References: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Trinity College, Hartford.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Offers to twenty-five young ladies superior home accommodations and school advantages; a few vacancies.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st.—The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 16; primary, commercial and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, CHAS. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 33 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 Dep'ts, 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS ANNA L. MASON WILL RESUME her class for young ladies on Oct. 1, at No. 112 West 44th-st. Miss Mason's literature class will commence Nov. 1.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Day, Ollie, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS H. F. DU VERNET WILL REsume her French and English classes for little girls at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 9, at No. 250 West 25th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, with primary department, No. 181 West 23d-st., reopens Sept. 19, 1872.

MISS MANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS RITTER WILL REOPEN HER school for children, No. 206 East 18th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Address by letter until Sept. 18.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.

Mrs. E. B. SEARLES, Principal.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,

NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,

NEAR MADISON PARK.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed is at home, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st. Her school will open on Oct. 1. Stages will be sent for pupils at a distance. Lectures in History, in Belles Lettres and in Natural History will commence during first week, and graduates and ladies wishing to attend them will please apply at once.

HARRISON POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

An English and Scientific School with Classical Department. Instructors: A. Bigelow, A. M., Classics; Charles E. Merwin, A. M., English studies; Physical Culture under Mr. Merwin, whom Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, highly commends. Reopens Sept. 23, at No. 77 West 44th-st. Among the patrons are John B. Cornell, John C. Calhoun, John L. Campbell, M. D., Andrew Stewart, Esq., William H. Lee, John A. Oakley, William F. Powers, Esq.

C. M. HARRISON, Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that having secured the aid of an accomplished Kindergarten teacher from Germany, propose to open a select Kindergarten school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, entirely separate from their preparatory school and infant class. They solicit early applications, as the number will be limited.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S

School for Boys at No. 1,140 Broadway. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Refers to patrons of the school, among whom are Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the New-York University; Dr. Chas. Short, Professor of Latin in Columbia College; Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church.

MISS HINSDALE,

(Late Miss HINSDALE and Mrs. KEITH,)

will reopen her

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Reopens Sept. 24,

At No. 75 West 38th-st.

For circulars and information apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st.

Prof. A. BERNARD.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S SCHOOL,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872. Address as above.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 29 West 45th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,

Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.

The next year will begin Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S

Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,212 Broadway, near 30th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

THE MISSES JACOT WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies of HARLEM, CARMANSVILLE and NORTH NEW-YORK, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 23 WEST 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

HOME SCHOOL IN OTSEGO COUNTY.—Situation healthy; house and grounds spacious; $250 per annum, no extras. References—Bishop Cox, Bishop Tuttle, Rev. Samuel R. Johnson. Address Mrs. BRANDFORD, Post-office, Brooklyn.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERing Institute, established 1870, Profs. MANN and COLVIN managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. Good references furnished. No pay for board or services until cured.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st., now open. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

BOARD AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in French and English branches for six young ladies, under sixteen years of age in a French Protestant family. Address Prof. HENRI LIOTARD, Stamford, Conn.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

MRS. WHEELER'S ENGLISH AND French select school for young ladies and children will open at No. 621 Lexington-av. Sept. 16. Pupils received any time during the term. For terms apply as above.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 136 West 41st-st., near Reservoir-square.—College, Business, German, English, Mathematics; large experience; limited number; highest references. Circulars No. 1,153 Broadway.

MISS McCREDY'S CLASS FOR CHILdren will commence THURSDAY, Sept. 26. For further particulars apply to Miss McCREDY, No. 104 West 24th-st.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at No. 737 7th-av.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School, No. 1,193 Broadway, reopens Sept. 18. Circulars at Thomson's book-store, No. 1,107 Broadway, and at the rooms.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN Institute for young gentlemen, corner Broadway and 45th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Teaching thorough. Send for a full circular.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 13 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

PROF. T. B. COMSTOCK, LECTURER on Geology and Natural History. Testimonials first class. Address care Am. Lit. Bureau, Cooper Union, New-York.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN her English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, 26th of September.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 16. Primary department and gymnasium. Address No. 294 East 10th-st.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For circulars, address the Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the PRINCIPAL, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

GEO. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASsical and Mathematical school for boys, opens Sept. 18, at No. 781 6th-av.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1,267 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

M. W. Lyon's

Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Opens Sept. 16. Seventeenth year.

Rooms—Unsurpassed, newly fitted up, all on same floor, airy, steam-heated.

Plan—Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon. All others with Mr. Lyon.

Studies—All needful for business or college. Yearly, boys enter leading colleges; each taught wholly by the Principal, a Yale graduate.

Assistants—Best obtainable, devoted, tried.

Government—Minimum of authority, maximum of kindness.

Pupils—Good in the past. Only such desired.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 10 years connection:

H. M. Alexander,	Nath'l W. Chater,	James C. Holden,
Jno. Auchincloss,	Benjamin Carrie,	T. F. Jeremiah,
Dr. E. G. Bartlett,	Henry Day,	Wm. Merrison,
John Brooks,	Parker Handy,	Ralph Wells.

Boys' Preparatory School,

NO. 64 MADISON-AV.,

LIMITED TO 25.

Dr. WILLIAMSON will reopen his school MONDAY, Sept. 16.

The most thorough individual instruction. None of the work committed to subordinates. Primary Department.

REFERENCES.

James Milne, G. Lee Knapp, Ex-Gov. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Gillette, Wm. H. Peil, Rev. Dr. Samson, Shepherd Knapp, Samuel Adams, Jacob Vanderpool, Israel T. Potter, Philip B. Wilkins, Lucien B. Terry, Spencer Kirby, John T. Conover, Geo. M. Clearman, &c., &c.

CARD.

Wells Female College, Aurora, on Cayuga Lake, N. Y., will reopen (contrary to published and unauthorized card) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, the extensive improvements being nearly completed. There are still a few vacancies. M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

NOS. 367, 369, 371 WEST 23D-ST.

Separate departments for young ladies and young gentlemen. A few more young gentlemen will be received as boarders by the Principal. Circulars at Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; L. W. Schmidt's, No. 24 Barclay-st.; E. Steiger's, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; F. Christern's, No. 77 University place, and at school. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S

MILITARY SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.

Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,

Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.

The twelfth annual session of this institution commences on the 16th day of 9th month, 1872, under the care of a Superintendent and competent assistant professors and teachers, for special studies, including the languages. It offers to its patrons superior facilities for a thorough practical and classical education, and pupils wishing to enter college will be prepared to do so. The situation of the Seminary, in close proximity to Stuyvesant-square, is unequaled, affording fine opportunity for recreation and exercise. The school buildings were erected with every consideration for the health and comfort of the pupils, and fitted in the best manner with modern furniture and furnished with all appliances of apparatus, &c., &c., needed in a first-class school. Circulars can be had at the Seminary. Applications for admission may be made to the Principal, at the Seminary, or either of the Trustees.

MOUNT PLEASANT

MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A.M., Principal. Hon WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MRS. LEVERETT

Will reopen her

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence, No. 32 West 18th-st., New-York.

Address as above.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English, French, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 290 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 25. Physical Culture; daily exercises with the use of rings and dumb-bells. Number of pupils limited.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 46 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, Oct. 7. Candidates for admission to the College or to the School of Mines are requested to present themselves on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at the College, on East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Students of the regular classes having conditions to fulfill, and candidates for admission conditioned in June, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at the same hour.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., L. H. D., President.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 25 EAST 63D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

SEABURY SEMINARY AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 129 West 43d-st., will commence its sixth successful year MONDAY, Sept. 23. Separate schools for boys and girls. Three departments—primary, intermediate and classical. French, German, Drawing and Music without additional charge. No charge without progress. Mrs. M. A. and Miss M. L. FROST, Principals, No. 129 West 43d-st. Refers to patrons.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 18. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

MRS. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMANN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

MISS C. E. FERRIS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 17, at No. 108 East 12th-st.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,267 Broadway, re-opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for young children opens Sept. 18, at No. 145 West 45th-st.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 239 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES DOREMUS' DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.

J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

ENGINEERING.—INSTRUCTION IN ITS complete course, and pupils prepared for West Point, by Prof. VERGNES, No. 61 West 18th-st.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 722 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address

REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stratford, Conn.

E. A. GIBBENS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS REmoved to No. 850 7th-av.; eighth year commences Sept. 16, 1872.

MISS S. R. ROGER'S SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 16; Lexington-av., south-east corner of 37th-st.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant boarding school for boys, opens Sept. 12. Address Rev. A. GOBY, Summit, N. J.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISS J. F. MOORE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school at No. 169 West 45th-st., on Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at C. BAILD'S, No. 558 Hudson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 5th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A WIDOW LADY, THIRTY-FOUR YEARS of age, from London, desires a position as lady house-keeper; none but people of means and position need apply. Address O. D., No. 54½ West 23d-st., Up-town Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—A chamber-maid and waitress, by a very respectable Protestant young woman; experienced nurse; kind to children; good chambermaid and waitress; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 286 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family by a girl who is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 31 West 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Protestant English girl as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; best City reference. Apply at No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 9 5th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman, as first-class cook; very neat, tidy, &c., meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes, excellent baker, &c., City or country. Call at No. 284 4th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; expert at pastries, jellies, ice-creams and all kinds of creams and desserts; best City references. Call or address No. 253 West 34th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—May be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 27 Washington-square, north.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

MRS. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do house-work in a small private family; a good cook, washer and ironer; excellent City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A COMPETENT GIRL to do general house-work; a good cook, washer and ironer; excellent reference. Apply at No. 133 West 33d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG FRENCH woman desires a situation as maid or child's nurse in a family going to Europe; best of references given. Apply to EDWARD GODDARD, care of H. E. Sprague, No. 17 South-st.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND gentle young German, very well educated; understands music and all sorts of nice hand and needle-work; is able to take the whole charge of children and teach them; good reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French girl, as nurse; is fully competent to take care of children and to assist in light chamber-work; is very willing and obliging; has good City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take charge of an infant and bring it up by the bottle; is fully competent in her duties; can give six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a German or Swiss girl as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 29 Irving-place, for two days, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A NICE-LOOKING GIRL, aged sixteen, respectable and well educated, a place to teach young children, and to make herself otherwise useful; wages no object. Call at No. 75 23d-st.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER AND EXPERT.—The advertiser makes balancing and adjusting complicated sets of books a specialty; references unexceptionable. Address Rev. W. E. WEBB, No. 30, Bible House, Astor-place.

COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED by an Englishman; married man, no incumbrance; is a good groom; understands his business; is a careful driver; is sober; can milk or garden; his wife would cook or take any other place in the house; understands dairying, or would take care of a gentleman's place. Address J. M., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom wishes a situation; understands perfectly the care of horses, carriages, furnaces, &c.; is willing to be generally useful in a gentleman's family; first-class reference produced, and moderate wages accepted. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 18.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man a situation as coachman in a private family, who will give the best of City references; also can be seen with his present employer; none but a Protestant family need apply. Call or address at his private house, No. 219 East 17th-st., or at private stable, 201 East 21st-st., for nine days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—COOK.—A respectable and temperate Protestant man and wife, (no children,) with best recommendations, wish situations as above or would live in cottage; is a careful driver, and can keep carriages and harnesses in best order; his wife is a first-class cook. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—A MAN and wife wish situations; man as coachman and groom, or to take care of a gentleman's place; can milk; wife as first-class cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work; both willing and obliging. Call at No. 495 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE COLored man wishes a situation as coachman, or to drive for a doctor; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses perfectly; excellent reference. Call or address C. A., Box No. 145 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business, wishes a situation; is strictly sober, stylish; is a first-class City driver; over six years' City references. Call or address Coachman, No. 497 7th-av., corner 37th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class, trustworthy man; seven years' highest recommendation from his present employer; cause of changing, selling out. Can be seen or address No. 235 East 34th-st., private stable.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, thoroughly qualified in the management of hot-house and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, peaches, pines, fruits, flowers and vegetables, the laying out and management of a gentleman's place; first-class references. Call on or address J. G., No. 67 Nassau-st.

JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble married man without family, a native of Sweden, is strictly temperate and can give best City reference, a situation as janitor, or care-taker in bank or other public institution. Apply for one week to J. W., No. 48 Greenwich-av., opposite Perry.

NURSE—VALET.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable colored man, as gentleman's nurse or valet; first-class reference. Address No. 213 West 31st-st.

PORTER OR WATCHMAN.—WANTED a situation as porter or day or night watchman, by a temperance Protestant; best of reference, either civil or military. Address Thomas Davies, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A GENERALLY USEful, handy man in the country; understands farm work; is a first-rate vegetable and fruit gardener; understands the care of horses, milking, and is willing to be useful in general; has first-rate reference. Address M. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN, OR COACHMAN AND groom.—By a steady, temperate man, who is willing to make himself useful; can refer to employer, with whom he lived fourteen years. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

VALET.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man wishes a situation as valet or to attend upon an invalid gentleman; excellent reference from former employer, whose service he has just left. Call or address at No. 147 West 34th-st., rear house.

HELP WANTED.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

TO COMPOSITORS.—JOB COMPOSITORS wanted by S. W. GREEN, No. 16 Jacob-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Wanted, a Scotch or English Protestant girl as waitress and chamber-maid, and willing to go South for the Winter. Apply at Mrs. SAUNDERS', No. 45 3d-av., or by letter to Box No. 667 Elizabeth, N. J., stating address.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer for a family of four, living at Dobb's Ferry; best of references required. Call at the office of HAYWARD & BRIGGS, No. 181 Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 3.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE persons, a good cook, washer and ironer, to German woman, who speaks English; must have references as to neatness and capacity; none other need apply. Call at No. 305 West 36th-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; one that understands her business and is willing to see to it; none need apply without best City references. Apply at No. 111 Grand-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—CYLINDER MACHINE TENder on roofing paper; best of wages to right man. Apply in person. GLEASON & TITCOMB, West Dudley, Mass.

BILLIARDS.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE BILLIARD-ROOMS, Nos. 69 and 71 Broadway, (Empire Building,) nearly opposite Wall-st. Seven first-class Phelan tables, including first-class fifteen-ball pool-table; a quiet resort for merchants, bankers, brokers, and others having business in the vicinity of Wall-st. Gold and stock indicator in the room. A side-board, stocked with the finest wines, liquors and cigars, both at retail and for home use. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. JOHN GAULT, Proprietor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Sept. 27, E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Geo. P. Smith, Esq., referee, sold the three story brick house and lot, No. 166 East Fourth-street, north side, 25 feet west of Lewis-street, to John Gary, for $2,700. The lot is 17 feet front by about 73 feet deep; one very irregular in form. The building rents for $400 per year. The other legal auctions announced for the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by Joseph McGuire, of house and lot on West Thirty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, adjourned until Friday of next week. Sale by James M. Miller, of house and lot on First-avenue, 71 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, sold settled and property withdrawn from market. Today, at the Exchange, of three several Supreme Court sales, James M. Miller will offer at auction the following City real estate: Six houses and lots, three each on West Forty-third and West Forty-fourth streets, respectively 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue; one lot with building thereon, No. 199 Church-street, near Walker-street, and a house and lot on West Twenty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue. Joseph McGuire will also offer at auction, under a Supreme Court order, the house and lot No. 341 West Eleventh-street, 20.9 feet west of Greenwich-street. The general market during the week has been quite active, and the sales both public and private have been of more importance than of late. The prospect for a good Fall business is improving, and as the demand for all kinds of realty is strong there is every reason to expect increased activity.

For next week the sales proposed, a full and carefully-prepared list of which will be published as usual on Monday, will be found of interest, and investors will do well to attend at the Exchange daily, as a very good class of property will be offered at public auction. The country auctions to occur are also of importance, and in this connection attention is called to the sale in charge of V. K. Stevenson & Son, at West-New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday, of which day, on the property, at 2 o'clock, a seaside summer-house, 8 entrances and acres, fifteen lots (six with water front) will be sold, situate respectively near the steam-boat landing on Richmond-terrace, the Shore road and Kill Von Kull Rivers, Trinity-place and Barker-street. A fine opportunity for investment is here presented, as the terms of sale are liberal. Particulars concerning the auction, with maps, &c., can be obtained of the auctioneers, at their offices, No. 11 Pine-street, and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, or of Mr. S. Rayner, at No. 117 William-street.

At private sale, Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently disposed of the four-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 137 West Forty-second-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, for $43,500.

Exchange Sale, Friday, Sept. 27, 1872.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 2-story brick house, l. n. side East 4th-st., n. w. corner of Lewis-st., lot irregular, 16 feet front, about 72 feet deep	$2,700

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK, *Wednesday, Sept. 25.*

Boulevard, e. w. corner of 137th-st., 24.11x100	$21,000
Boulevard, n. w. corner of 146th-st., 24.11x100	
Bleecker-st., s. s., 84.11 ft. e. of Barrow-st., 8.12x77	1,000
Goerck-st., w. s., 81.7 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 20.10 x100	5,850
Hawthorn-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Sherman-av., 100 x100	5,900
19th-st., s. s., 243 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22x92 h. and l.	5,000
37th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x93.4	26,000
110th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100 h. and l.	7,500
127th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x99.11	8,000
Avenue A, s. w. corner 19th-st., 25.11x92 h. and l.	4,800
Lexington-av., n. e. corner 55th-st., 20.8x100, h. and l.	26,200
5th-st., 100 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x100	3,250

BROOKLYN—Transfers.

Marcy-st., No. 62, 3 1-12 years, per year	$1,800
Avenue B, No. 67, 4 years, per year	1,500

Thursday, Sept. 26.

7th-st., s. s., 105.8 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25.8x98.10, h. and l., 1871	$28,000
Sumpter-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Stagg-st., 20x100	24,000
26th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16x58.9, h. and l.	23,000
45th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d-av., 22x97.9, h. and l., leasehold	9,000
117th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.11, mortgage, 4 years	4,000
126th-st., s. s., 100 ft. west 7th-av., 12x100.11	15,250
Madison-av., w. s., extending from 111th to 112th sts., 201.10x50	21,000
2d-av., s. w. corner 114th-st., 100.8x100x82.9x25, h. and l., mortgage $27,000	8,800
8th-av., n. w. corner 102d-st., 100x100	75,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION THIS FALL, the following centrally and first-class houses: STEWART-av., on Murray Hill, extra wide, with stable.
LEXINGTON-AV., on Murray Hill, modern and medium-sized.
MADISON-AV., on Murray Hill, two corner houses, (new.)
LEXINGTON-AV., on Murray Hill, three stories, 25x50 feet.
West 10th-st., near 5th-av., elegant English basement; side order.
West 10th-st., near 5th-av., full width, with dining-room extension.
146th-st., near 7th-av., two very desirable houses, full width.
Lexington-av., near Friends' Meeting-house, four-story, 25x55 feet.
26th-st., near Trinity Chapel, four-story, stone, 25x60 feet.
29th-st., near 4th-av., four stories, stone, 22x60 feet.
29th-st., near 4th-av., three stories, 22x60.
36th-st., near 5th-av., first-class modern house.
West 38th-st., near 5th-av., first-class, full width; perfect order.
42d-st., near 5th-av., 22 feet wide; beautifully fitted up.
47th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, 25 feet wide, (leasehold.)
48th-st., near 5th-av., new and elegant, 25x60 feet.
48th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, 25x55 feet; fine order.
West 51st-st., near 5th-av., new, extra wide and elegant.
MADISON-SQUARE, extra wide, with lot through to 27th-st.
FIFTH-AV., large and elegant corner.
MURRAY HILL, corner house and stable for $70,000.
ALSO
82d-st., near 8th-av., new and elegant, 25x50.
53d-st., near 5th-av.; fine order.
54th-st., near 5th-av., 25x90; desirable; $42,000.
55th-st., near 5th-av., new and well built; desirable.
56th-st., near 8th-av., new and superior finished, 25x65.
Many others.
For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—On East 31st-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
On East 39d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
On East 38d-st., near 5th-av., 3-story b. a., extra width.
On West 38d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 4-story brown stone.
On West 44th-st., near 6th-av., 3-story brown stone.
On West 44th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story b. a., full width.
On West 47th-st., near 6th-av., 3-story brown stone.
On West 48th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., 3-story b. a.
On West 49th-st., near 8th-av., 4-story b. a., full width.
On West 49th-st., near 2d and 3d avs., 4-story b. a.
On West 53d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown stone.
On West 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 4-story brownstone, with extension.
On East 61st-st., near Madison-av., 4-story b. a.
On 8th-av., near 13th-st., 4-story brick, with extra lot.
On 9th-av., near 44th-st., 4-story brown stone.
On 5th-av., near 60th-st., 4-story b. a., full width.
On Lexington-av., n. 30th-st., 3-story b. a., full width.
On Madison-av., near 34th-st., 4-story b. a., full width.
On Madison-av., near 38th-st., 4-story b. a., full width.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 23 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

$540,000 HOUSE WORTH MUST BE SOLD.—The finest in the City in New-York; three is four story, brown stone, high stoop, finished in walnut; has two bathrooms and all improvements; the house is worth the above price, but can be bought very much less. Apply to
MILLER, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—A full-sized four-story brown-stone house, in excellent order; dining-room, parlor, kitchen, laundry, eleven bedrooms and a fine cellar. This is an opportunity for a gentleman to secure a suitable house, in an unsurpassed locality, at a moderate price. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 12 East 27th-st., 20 by 55 feet, finished in hard wood; butler's pantry completed in elegant style; dining-room on the parlor floor; the house wants to be seen to be appreciated; location best in the City. Inquire of SOLOMON BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

A ELEGANT EXTRA-SIZED ELEGANTLY finished new house, finished by the present owner for his own use; having concluded to remain in his present residence, will sell the house at less than it would now cost; price, $18,000; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 25 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling with modern improvements; block all built up; 134x8-st., near 14th-av.; possession given; price $6,500; terms easy.
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
No. 65 Liberty-st.

TENEMENT PROPERTY MANAGED AND RENTS COLLECTED
By GEO. B. WALTON, Agent, No. 21 Park-row.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, THE MODERN FRENCH FRONT, four-story-and-mansard house, with extension, in perfect order and elegantly and substantially furnished. Apply at No. 108 Fulton-st., City.
MILLER & H. JACKSON.

A FOUR-STORY NEW BROWN-STONE house for $6,500, 25x45x100, College-place; ground rent, $500; in the best street in the Hamlet.
MILLER, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high stoop house, No. 128 West 46th-street, near 6th-av., in perfect order, including gas fixtures. Apply at owner on the premises, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. or address J. G., Box No. 127 Times Office.

FOR SALE, AN ELIGIBLE LOT IN FEE on 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; price $65,000; on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A $30,000 HOUSE FOR $22,000—FOUR-story brown stone, Madison, just put in perfect order; immediate.
MILLER, HESSE & CO., 5 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.
FOR SALE ON 6TH-AV.—A fine plot, 100x100 feet, with building, now rented for $1,000 per year.
GREENE-ST.—125x100 feet, near Canal.
VACANT LOTS.—In Jersey City, in entire blocks and place and lots in all localities.
D. M. SHAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

ESTATE MONEY TO LOAN.
On
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
By GEO. B. WALTON, Agent, No. 21 Park-row.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 22 to 28 West 50th-st., Columbia College house; 80x82x100. Address OWNER, on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST LOCATION IN Brooklyn, 32 Dean-st., first-class brown-stone three-story and basement houses, finished, with all of the modern improvements, in Rooms, between Bedford and Lee-avs. The above houses were taken first week and completed, which enables me to sell cheap. Those wishing to purchase a good house, in a good location, will find it to their advantage to call before buying elsewhere. Inquire in the brick-yard, foot Keap-st., Williamsburg. W. M. CHAPMAN.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PRINT WORKS
FOR SALE.
THE
LODI PRINT WORKS,
LODI, N. J.,
ABOUT TEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK CITY, in complete order, are offered at private sale by the assignee,
N. HOBART,
No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York.

A Beautiful Home
At Roselle, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

LAST FEET ABOVE THE OCEAN.
161 ACRES
ON THE HANBERG MOUNTAIN, N. J.
Thirty-six miles from New-York.
On the Midland Railroad.
The highest land in New-Jersey.
The counterpoise of Long Branch.
On a spring-water lake.
1,250 feet above tide.
Will be mapped and put into market as the central site of a magnificent mountain city.

ALTOGETHER THE MOST ACCESSIBLE AND DESIRABLE SUBURB—$2,500 CASH—Remainder by instalments and mortgage—Tasteful twelve-room cottage, thirty-eight minutes from Liberty-st.; express-trains, over best roads; low fares; sixty trains; house has modern fittings; hot-air furnace; well-grated; fruit, shade, lawn; within 1,000 feet of depot; stable if required. Apply to E. H. CAMMANN, No. 95 Pine-st.

AT YONKERS.—SIX FURNISHED AND A three unfurnished houses to let cheap for the Winter; several fine places for sale cheap. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

NO. 27 EAST 34TH-ST.—BEAUTIFUL brown-stone house to let furnished; rent, $250 per month.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PART OF A first-class house on East 71st-st., near Lexington-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 83 3d-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 23 West 29th-st. The main house is 20 feet front, 50 feet deep, with four stories, containing Kitchen, dining-room, butler's pantry, and a library-room. It has been put in complete order; the painting and decoration is now finishing, and will be let or sublet to a private family for $4,000 per year. Apply to W. H. HUME, architect, No. 127 Clinton-place.

TO RENT—IN STUYVESANT-ST., CENTRAL location, a large four-story high-stoop brick house, all the modern improvements; just been put in thorough order. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 2 3d-av., Bible House.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FROM first hands, by a party of four adults, till May or June 1, 1873; completely and nicely furnished in every respect, below 50th-st., and within half a block of 5th or Madison-avs. Any party having a house answering this description will find a careful and desirable tenant, by addressing WILLIAMS, Post-office Box No. 5,894, stating terms, location, size, &c.

WANTED—UNTIL 1ST MAY NEXT, BY A family of four adults, a handsomely and fully furnished house, between 20th and 40th sts., and Madison and 6th avs.; will pay a liberal rent. Address B. and C., No. 190 Water-st.

WANTED—A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE for a private family, between 14th and 46th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Address W. W. W., Box No. 129 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests during the Fall months; located on spur of the Blue Mountains, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, near Stroudsburg; elevation 900 feet; beautiful and extended views of Beaver and Cherry Valleys; interesting drives and walks; coach at Stroudsburg. Depot; terms moderate. For circulars address J. E. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE—A BEAUTIFUL sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; a delightful Autumn resort; fishing, shooting, and game in abundance. Address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE FALL AT GLEN BRIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. Good rooms free on and about the list of September.
JAMES G. ROE.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, VT. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season boarders.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the FALL. Terms moderate.
JAMES G. ROE.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the Winter season Nov. 1. For full information address J. Lidgerwood, Agent, 758 B'way, N. Y. Lewis F. Cleveland, Prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE JERSEY CITY
EVENING JOURNAL,
TWICE THE CIRCULATION
of ALL OTHER Jersey City papers. Read in BEST FAMILIES and by all classes. BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM in New-Jersey for New-York RETAILERS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to E. B. Hart, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commission, No. 32 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the said City, on or before the 5th day of October, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 5th day of October, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M.
Copies of the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Deputy Comptroller of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the first day of October, 1872.
That the lands assessed by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto, in said City of New-York.
That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of October, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1872.
E. B. HART,
J. S. HENNESSY, } Commissioners.
H. A. NELSON,

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN H. AUSTIN, Auctioneer.
BY ROWLAND B. MAXARD, Jr.,
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer.
Office, No. 119 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
Will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1872,
at 12 o'clock, on the premises,
the former residence of Gen. John A. Dix, being the northerly part of North Manorville Island, in town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, L. I., containing about Twenty-three Acres of land, with extensive frontage on Long Island Sound, and connected with mainland by a causeway; fine shade trees, spacious stable, residence, stable, boat-house, and other buildings.
Trains from 37th-st. at 9 and 10 A. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE, BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT—CENTRAL PARK LOT, 50TH-ST. BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EIGHTY-FOURTH AND EIGHTY-FIFTH STREETS.—Three lots north side 84th-st., and three lots in rear, on south side of 85th-st., 175 feet west of 9th-av.
NINETY-SECOND-STREET.—Four lots south side, 92 feet east of 10th-av.
Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.
A large basement house in 23d-st., elegantly furnished.
A high-stoop house in Lexington-av.
ALSO,
On Fordham Ridge, overlooking Harlem River and Valley, five or three handsomely-furnished houses, suitable for both business and Winter residences, within one hour and a quarter from Wall-st. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 108 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES ON 4TH-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
On West 31st-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
On East 53d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
On 8th-av., n. 43d-st., 3-story brick French-basement.
On Lexington-av., n. 53d-st., 4-story brown-stone.
On East 67th-st., near Lexington-av., 4-story brown-stone.
On West 23d-st., near Broadway, 4-story brown-stone.
On East 17th-st., near Irving-place, 4-story brick.
On West 12th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brick.
On West 45th-st., n. 6th-av., 4-story brown-stone.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 23 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., an elegant place, within ten minutes of two depots, containing three-quarters of an acre, lately stocked with old trees; the house is large, containing 16 feet rooms, with gas, bath-room and all city improvements; also, a large carriage-house to rent from Nov. 1 (or earlier) for six or eight-seated carriage. Apply to G. GRAHL, No. 78 Pine-st., New-York.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—To rent, fully furnished, to May, 1873, for one year, an extra-sized four-story high-stoop house, with private stable; a most desirable property. For permits apply to F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

TO LET—OR GATEST., A FEW MINUTES FROM DEPOT, A FULLY FURNISHED house; will only be rented to a strictly private family. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 95 Pine-st.

AT YONKERS.—SIX FURNISHED AND A three unfurnished houses to let cheap for the Winter; several fine places for sale cheap. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

NO. 27 EAST 34TH-ST.—BEAUTIFUL brown-stone house to let furnished; rent, $250 per month.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PART OF A first-class house on East 71st-st., near Lexington-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 83 3d-av.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 23 West 29th-st. The main house is 20 feet front, 50 feet deep, with four stories, containing Kitchen, dining-room, butler's pantry, and a library-room. It has been put in complete order; the painting and decoration is now finishing, and will be let or sublet to a private family for $4,000 per year. Apply to W. H. HUME, architect, No. 127 Clinton-place.

TO RENT—IN STUYVESANT-ST., CENTRAL location, a large four-story high-stoop brick house, all the modern improvements; just been put in thorough order. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 2 3d-av., Bible House.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FROM first hands, by a party of four adults, till May or June 1, 1873; completely and nicely furnished in every respect, below 50th-st., and within half a block of 5th or Madison avs. Any party having a house answering this description will find a careful and desirable tenant, by addressing WILLIAMS, Post-office Box No. 5,894, stating terms, location, size, &c.

WANTED—UNTIL 1ST MAY NEXT, BY A family of four adults, a handsomely and fully furnished house, between 20th and 40th sts., and Madison and 6th avs.; will pay a liberal rent. Address B. and C., No. 190 Water-st.

WANTED—A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE for a private family, between 14th and 46th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Address W. W. W., Box No. 129 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests during the Fall months; located on spur of the Blue Mountains, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, near Stroudsburg; elevation 900 feet; beautiful and extended views of Beaver and Cherry Valleys; interesting drives and walks; coach at Stroudsburg. Depot; terms moderate. For circulars address J. E. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE—A BEAUTIFUL sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; a delightful Autumn resort; fishing, shooting, and game in abundance. Address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE FALL AT GLEN BRIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. Good rooms free on and about the list of September.
JAMES G. ROE.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, VT. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season boarders.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the FALL. Terms moderate.
JAMES G. ROE.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the Winter season Nov. 1. For full information address J. Lidgerwood, Agent, 758 B'way, N. Y. Lewis F. Cleveland, Prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE JERSEY CITY
EVENING JOURNAL,
TWICE THE CIRCULATION
of ALL OTHER Jersey City papers. Read in BEST FAMILIES and by all classes. BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM in New-Jersey for New-York RETAILERS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to E. B. Hart, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commission, No. 32 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the said City, on or before the 5th day of October, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 5th day of October, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M.
Copies of the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Deputy Comptroller of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the first day of October, 1872.
That the lands assessed by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto, in said City of New-York.
That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of October, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1872.
E. B. HART,
J. S. HENNESSY, } Commissioners.
H. A. NELSON,

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT THE STABLE REAR OF No. 4 Gilsey, the following HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.: the owner being about to leave the country: One pair bay horses, 7 and 8 years old, 16 hands high, sound, gentle and stylish; well matched; perfect kind; perfectly by. Pedigree warranted to Arrago.
One pair brown horses, 6 and 8 years old, 16 hands high; sound and kind.
Handsome three-quarter bred horse, sired by the imported horse Slasher, 7 years old, 16 hands high; sound and kind in all harness; of fine docile disposition; a good stepper; gentle and stylish; weighs 1,100 pounds; has been used by ladies and children during the past Summer as a saddle-horse and in harness.
A stylish bay horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high; sound and kind; an excellent saddle-horse; has been used during the past Summer by ladies and children, under saddle and side-saddle and in harness.
Handsome clarence, built to order by Roch, Philadelphia; lined with silk, back brownstain, but little used.
Handsome barouche, built to order by Roch, Philadelphia; lined with brown cloth; in excellent order.
Victoria, on light springs, built to order by Million & Guiet, Paris; in use three months; is in the latest style.
Coupé, built to order by Million & Guiet, Paris; in use six months; finished in the latest style; pole and shafts.
Four-seated wagon, pole and shafts.
Set double harness by Mecto, London; in use four months.
Set barouche harness, by Wood Gibson.
Set double harness, by Adam & Rossel, Paris; used a few months.
Set single harness for coupé, by Adam & Rossel, Paris; used three times.
Set double harness, for wagon.
Two four-in-hand whips, robes, collars, covers, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 541 West 125-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av.,
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 206 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—BY A PARTY GOING TO Europe, a pair of brown horses, sixteen hands high; Clarence, park phaeton, and sleigh, two sets of harness, robes, &c. Can be seen at private stable No. 21 West 47th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.; also, half of the stable to let. Inquire at No. 115 Church-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices.
MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

STABLE TO LET—THE PREMISES NO. 227 East 8th-st., for private stable, combined with cottage of three rooms. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 32 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SOUND, KIND TEAM FOR family use, with harness, in exchange for one of the best stations of iron safes. Address E., Box No. 140 Times Office.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 1,384 Broadway; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply on premises.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate stable. Call at No. 208 East 23d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 114 EAST 19TH-ST.,
One block from Clarendon Hotel, just opened; house handsomely furnished; single and large rooms, with board; parlors and connecting rooms; elegant location; refrences.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
Is now open. Rates $2 per day. European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS.
En suite or single, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AT THE NEW-YORK TIMES
Up-town Office,
No. 541 West 125-st., junction Broadway and 5th-av.,
And the "Times" West-side Office,
No. 206 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NOS. 365, 367 and 369 Bleecker (Murray Hill) cable-ville. This new, elegantly-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, situated in the most healthful part of the City, offers inducements to families and single gentlemen wishing to locate for the Winter.
W. L. FISH.

TO RENT—IN WEST 42D-ST., FIRST-CLASS location, desirable part of handsomely-furnished high-stoop brown-stone house, to small, reliable family; part rent taken in board if desired; highest references exchanged. Address TRUTE, Up-town Times Office, No. 541, West 125-st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison-avs.—An elegant parlor floor with or without private table; also, room for gentlemen with or without board. House and location first-class.

NO. 19 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE, 3d floor, newly and elegantly furnished, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family, composed of two persons; breakfast if required; references exchanged.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—An elegant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, second floor, parlor, bedroom, dressing-room, bath, closets, &c., complete; private table. Terms reasonable to acceptable parties.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, also room for single gentleman; excellent table; fine location, best in the Ninth Ward; terms moderate; references. No. 271 West 11th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET, NEAR IRVING-place.—A private family offers nicely-furnished back parlor and second floor, without board; convenient to French restaurant. Refers to Everett Lahrem, No. 866 6th-av.

TO LET—TWO DOUBLE ROOMS, NO. 710 East 9th-st., near Cooper Institute, to single gentlemen, without board; hot and cold water and bath-room.

LEXINGTON-AV., NO. 490.—THE FRONT rooms on second and third floors, elegantly furnished, with board, to quiet and substantial parties; house thoroughly-drained with all modern improvements.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 36 West 31st-st.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.—Handsomely furnished, containing all modern improvements, to let, with private table only. No. 31 West 22d-st.

NO. 350 MADISON-AV.—PARLOR FLOOR, with private table, by the year or season; also, three communicating rooms, with board; bath and water on floor.

TO LET—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with large pantry, hot and cold water on second floor; separate or connecting; suitable bachelors; black-walnut wardrobes, china, hair-mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, gas fixtures, parlor stoves, engravings, crockery, glass and silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c.
ALSO
Fifty Axminster, velvet, tapestry and body-Brussels carpets, nearly new and in perfect order.
EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 28, at 12½ o'clock, within their store, about 2,000 boxes Messina and Malaga Lemons, balance cargo steam-ship Syrian, and can be seen on Pier No. 20 North River; also,
200 boxes fresh Messina and Palermo Lemons, ex steam-ship Java.
ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT HARLEM.—JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 41 East 116th-st., Harlem, all the elegant household furniture, piano, Axminster carpets, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....LEONI MAPLESON. Manager.....MAURICE GRAU.
OPENING NIGHT
MONDAY, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.
First Subscription in 50 Nights.
Meyerbeer's grand opera, in five acts,
LA FRICANA.
PAULINE LUCCA, ADELINA PATTI,
LEONI MAPLESON,
Signor ABRUGNEDO,
Signor MORIANI,
and the BALLET.
TICKETS FOR SALE
at the Academy of Music and Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.
PRICES OF PLACES.
General admission.....$1
Secured seats in parquet, balcony, boxes, extra.....$2
Private boxes, according to size and location, from.....$15 to $75
Family circle admission.....$1
Second seats, extra.....50 cents.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
EDWIN BOOTH.....Proprietor and Manager.
EACH EVENING, SATURDAY MATINEE,
MR. AND MRS. DION BOUCICAULT
(MISS AGNES ROBERTSON)
in the great Irish drama,
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.
Mr. BOUCICAULT.....SHAUN THE POST,
As originally performed by him upward of
1,500 nights.
Mrs. BOUCICAULT (Miss Agnes Robertson) as
ARRAH OF THE KISS.
The management respectfully announces that the new drama
NIGHT AND MORNING
will not be produced on Monday next, as h

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Commissioner Manierre and the Seventeenth Assembly District.

Meeting of the Committee to Protest Against the Police Board Appointees—The Old and the New List—Unfavorable Comparisons.

The interest in the coming election is increasing daily, as a matter of course, and the appointment of inspectors of election becomes a matter of grave importance. It is feared that the Police Commissioners are in some way hampered, so that the best men are not likely to be selected for these valuable posts. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of W. T. Graff, No. 238 Broadway, in pursuance of the following preamble and resolution, passed on Tuesday evening by the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association:

Whereas, An extraordinary course is being pursued in the appointment and assignment of Republican Inspectors of election, which is believed to be in violation of the spirit of the law, and designed to facilitate fraudulent practices at the election, therefore,

Resolved, That W. T. Graff, James Cushing, Jr., George Higgins, George W. Blunt, Leonard Haselton, Jr., Rufus Darrow, Chas. A. Flammer, R. O. Jenkins, George W. Loss, R. K. Phelps, S. R. Wells, and D. B. Mellett be appointed a committee to take measures to protest against the action, therein recited, and to report to the next meeting of the association.

That the following communication be addressed to Commissioner Manierre, and that the said committee be requested to wait upon him with a copy of the preamble and resolution, and present to him the authenticated list of inspectors of election as recommended by the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, and to inform him that the said committee have been informed that the Commissioner said he could not receive it, and to request him to receive the said list, and to inform the said committee what, if any, action he may take in the premises.

That W. T. Graff, James Cushing, Jr., George Higgins, George W. Blunt, Leonard Haselton, Jr., Rufus Darrow, Chas. A. Flammer, R. O. Jenkins, George W. Loss, R. K. Phelps, S. R. Wells, and D. B. Mellett be appointed a committee to take measures to protest against the action of the Commissioner in refusing the list of inspectors of election, and to report at the next meeting of the association.

That W. T. Graff, James Cushing, Jr., George Higgins, George W. Blunt, Leonard Haselton, Jr., Rufus Darrow, Chas. A. Flammer, R. O. Jenkins, George W. Loss, R. K. Phelps, S. R. Wells, and D. B. Mellett be appointed a committee to take measures to protest against the action of the Commissioner in refusing the list of inspectors of election, and to report at the next meeting of the association.

The following communication was received:

SEPT. 27, 1872.

SIR: Referring to your request that I should call upon Hon. R. F. Maniere, Police Commissioner, and present to him the authenticated list of inspectors of election as recommended by the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, I have the honor to state that I called upon Commissioner Manierre and presented the said list with your compliments. The Commissioner said he could not receive it; that if I had any paper of an official character relating to the election I must present it to Mr. Hasbrouck, the Clerk of the Bureau of Elections, who would lay it before the Board for their action. I then stated that you had been informed through Mr. White, the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, that if a regularly authenticated list of inspectors were presented on that day, the 26th of September, to the Commissioner representing the Republican interests in the Board, that the said inspectors would be appointed in accordance therewith. I asked him if that were so. He said that he was not aware of any such arrangement; that he was only an individual and not the Board.

Mr. Hasbrouck received and filed the list, and said "he would see about it."

I am very respectfully,
HENRY DONOVAN,
Chairman of Committee on Inspectors of Election.

Col. G. W. Mason, President Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association.

The list of inspectors of election, as presented to the Police Commissioners about a week ago by the Committee, was compared with that actually appointed by the Police Commissioners, and copied from their official papers. We subjoin, in parallel columns, the two lists, that the public, being in possession of the facts, may be prepared to form a fair estimate of the action of the Commissioners:

Dist.	COMMITTEE'S LIST.	COMMISSIONER'S LIST.
1.	Rufus B. Guest, No. 215 West 51st-street.	J. Cushing, Jr., No. 128 West 44th-street.
	Cornelius Bauvoit, No. 128 West 55d-street.	C. E. Jessup, No. 128 West 28th-street.
2.	Samuel Lorum, No. 229 West 41st-street.	G. Fox, Jr., No. 119 West 34th-street.
	H. L. Sandford, No. 169 West 41st-street.	S. Scott, No. 169 West 41st-street.
3.	H. W. Rueckhaupt, No. 244 4th-avenue.	H. Coleman, No. 203 East 84th-street.
	W. Gahagen, No. 340 West 40th-street.	R. Mackay, No. 548 West 35th-street.
4.	W. J. Reid, No. 410 West 41st-street.	W. J. Reid, No. 410 West 41st-street.
	J. H. Dillenfash, No. 456 8th-street.	T. Seaman, Jr., No. 212 East 86th-street.
5.	G. F. Finley, No. 518 West 42d-street.	H. Merritt, No. 75 East 10th-st.
	R. C. Tompkins, No. 514 West 42d-street.	H. Godfrill, No. 440 West 37th-street.
6.	Charles W. Ellis, No. 651 West 42d-street.	John Whitier, No. 548 West 36th-street.
	Robert Miller, 8 c. on 11th-av. and 42d-st.	A. Laughland, No. 1,291 Broadway.
7.	T. A. Campbell, No. 608 West 44th-street.	A. S. Halsted, No. 351 West 36th-street.
	A. J. Stewart, No. 447 West 44th-street.	H. Miller, 11th-avenue and 42d-street.
8.	T. F. Corry, No. 498 West 42d-street.	J. Zulford, No. 492 7th-avenue.
	J. J. Ormsbee, No. 219 West 53d-street.	A. Algie, No. 454 West 42d-street.
9.	W. J. Noble, No. 594 8th-avenue.	W. H. Harvey, No. 225 West 38th-street.
	G. B. Sheehan, No. 264 West 42d-street.	P. Arnoux, No. 503 West 42d-street.
10.	S. H. Mapes, No. 573 8th-avenue.	T. C. Moore, No. 424 West 43d-street.
	L. C. Moore, No. 134 West 42d-street.	S. S. Wing, No. 309 West 43d-street.
11.	N. S. Wing, No. 309 West 42d-street.	T. Black, 36th-street and 10th-avenue.
	G. D. Clarke, No. 554 8th-avenue.	J. W. Ferguson, No. 201 West 43d-street.
12.	W. Jerome, No. 531 8th-avenue.	D. B. Sanford, 36th-street and 11th-avenue.
	T. Rorner, No. 510 West 44th-street.	L. Wendle, No. 450 West 37th-street.
13.	Carl Damm, No. 402 West 37th-street.	W. C. Wannenburg, 36th-street and 11th-avenue.
	E. Clarke, No. 246 West 39th-street.	H. T. Jolis, No. 408 West 40th-street.
14.	H. B. Smith, No. 260 West 40th-street.	J. Miller, Sr., 42d-street and 9th-avenue.
	W. N. Loew, No. 741 8th-avenue.	M. Lamech, No. 428 West 47th-street.
15.	W. T. Graff, No. 542 7th-avenue.	L. Haselton, Jr., No. 120 West 47th-street.
	L. Haseltine, Jr., No. 120 West 47th-street.	E. Clarke, No. 246 West 40th-street.
16.	Selah Hiler, No. 402 West 37th-street.	H. Fox, 47th-street and 8th-avenue.
	T. Steward, No. 455 West 46th-street.	Carl Froll, No. 759 11th-avenue.
17.	H. C. Mandeville, No. 502 West 46th-street.	H. Suiling, 47th-street and 10th-avenue.
	E. R. Thompson, No. 531 8th-avenue.	G. Smith, No. 825 7th-avenue.
18.	E. F. Vanderbilt, No. 465 West 47th-street.	G. Vanderbilt, No. 775 11th-avenue.
	T. B. Couch, No. 794 8th-avenue.	E. F. Vanderbilt, No. 465 West 47th-street.
19.	R. Moll, No. 201 West 47th-street.	T. B. Couch, No. 794 8th-avenue.
	J. S. James, No. 676 7th-avenue.	
20.	W. Winterbottom, No. 345 West 46th-street.	W. Winterbottom, No. 345 West 46th-street.
	J. J. Robinson, No. 355 West 47th-street.	G. W. Waumaker, No. 457 West 45th-street.
21.	J. P. Smith, No. 204 West 40th-street.	G. Drew, No. 508 8th-avenue.
	J. W. Humphreys, No. 536 8th-avenue.	J. W. Humphreys, No. 536 8th-avenue.
22.	W. A. Ewing, No. 154 West 46th-street.	W. A. Ewing, No. 154 West 46th-st.
	H. J. Ewing, No. 154 West 46th-street.	
23.	J. D. Deyo, No. 255 West 50th-street.	D. Grimstead, No. 251 West 45th-street.
	D. Grimstead, No. 251 West 45th-street.	G. W. Slacerman, No. 254 West 42d-street.
24.	Geo. W. Walker, No. 451 West 50th-street.	W. Strickland, No. 525 8th-avenue.
	C. G. Buckholtz, No. 714 11th-avenue.	A. Deaser.
	D. H. Brooks, No. 794 9th-avenue.	C. G. Buckholtz, No. 714 11th-avenue.
25.	J. S. Benjamin, No. 794 9th-avenue.	H. C. Mandeville, No. 428 West 43d-street.
	A. Parker, No. 149 West 45th-street.	S. Y. Tuthill, No. 689 8th-avenue.
	S. Y. Tuthill, No. 689 8th-avenue.	
26.	John Moore, No. 204 West 55th-street.	A. Parker, No. 149 West 45th-street.
	G. Gosling, No. 427 West 55th-street.	B. Wilson, No. 797 8th-avenue.
29.	J. Bradford, No. 250 West 54th-street.	T. Boerner, No. 510 West 44th-street.
	J. Reynolds, No. 604 8th-avenue.	T. Steward, No. 455 West 46th-street.
29.	F. A. Coyle, No. 451 West 50th-street.	S. Hiles, No. 402 West 47th-street.
	J. H. Bonestell, No. 672 8th-avenue.	G. A. Loomis, No. 835 8th-avenue.
30.	W. Taylor, No. 349 West 36th-street.	T. A. Campbell, No. 608 West 46th-street.
		A. Lancaster, No. 447 West 46th-street.
		J. Bradford, No. 254 West 54th-street.

The reading of the Commissioner's list excited derision and indignation, as many of their substitutes are rank Greeley men. Moreover, those retained were removed from their own to districts in which they were not at all acquainted, and Mr. W. T. Graff remarked that a large number of the inspectors recommended by the Association have been appointed in districts remote from their residence. Now, the fact of the appointment establishes that the persons so recommended were proper and suitable persons to fill the position. The question then arises why such persons recommended for districts in which they reside, and who are well acquainted with the voters of the district, should be appointed to others with whose voters they are utterly unacquainted. Are these persons to be disfranchised, or in case they resign in disgust, are their places to be filled at the last hours by tools of some party in mistake? May not in this way three or four inspectors of one party be placed in power. Had the Commissioner not made the appointments, it might be claimed that the persons were not proper and suitable candidates for the position, and now it behooves the Commissioner to show how their course of action will tend to the purity of our elections, prevent illegal voting, or give us a true canvass of the votes.

It may be well to state that when the matter of recommending Republican inspectors of election was first brought to the attention of the Committee, it was not known that the Commissioners intended to exclude persons holding official positions. After a great deal of time had been spent in obtaining a proper list and subsequent to the presentation to the Board of Police, the Board announced that so much could be appointed, and it was understood that only a very brief time would be allowed for the preparation of another list. But one was presented as above. Subsequently it was understood, as stated in the communication of the Chairman of the Committee, that a new list with the proper indorsements would receive the favorable consideration of the Commissioners. Time and pains were taken to prepare a list which it was thought would secure a fair election. Such an one is now before the Commissioners, and the members of the Committee present stated it to be their opinion that the appointment of the persons named thereon would give general satisfaction to all persons in the district who are in favor of an honest election.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Apportionment—Issue of Stock—Appropriations Made.

A meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday, the Mayor, Controller, President of the Department of Public Works and the President of the Department of Public Parks being present, the Mayor in the chair. On resolution, the Controller was authorized to issue the following stock:

City Parks improvement stock, as authorized by Chapter 725, laws of 1872	$200,000
Museum of Art and Natural History stock, as authorized by Chapter 350, laws of 1871	100,000

The following appropriations on County account were made:

Cleaning and supplies for County offices	$1,054 12
New-York Infant Asylum	511 47

Resolutions were adopted transferring the following sums to the appropriation of "Interest on the County debt:"

Interest generally	$134,971 42
Interest on loans	72 17
Interest on sinking fund stock	800 00
Interest on Court-house stock	16,000 00

Resolutions were also adopted transferring the following to the credit of the appropriation of interest on City debt:

Interest generally	$34,248 48
Interest on revenue bonds	40 00
Interest on dock bonds	2,203 33

It was also resolved to transfer $40,000 to the appropriation for repairing and renewal of pipes, &c., and $2,000 from the appropriation for printing to that for stationery and blank-books.

The Board then adjourned.

The Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, reports that the Avenue St. Nicholas, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to its junction with Seventh-avenue at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and the Seventh-avenue, from that point to One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, will be open to public travel from and after to-morrow, the 28th inst. The Common Council has passed, and the Mayor approved a resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to proceed with the laying of the water-pipes in the lower part of the City as rapidly as possible, and in order that the work be done in the most skillful and expeditious manner, the Commissioner is authorized and directed to have the same done by days' work, or in such manner as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the City." In accordance therewith, Commissioner Van Nort has directed the forces of his Department to resume the laying of said pipes on Monday next, by days' work.

Appropriation for the Park Department.

At a meeting of the Board of Apportionment, yesterday, as stated elsewhere, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the use of the Park Department, for the purpose of erecting a museum of art and natural history, in accordance with section 2, chapter 290, Laws of 1871, which authorizes the issue of $1,000,000 of stock for the erection of these buildings. While voting for the appropriation, Commissioner Van Nort protested against the action of the Park Commissioners in allowing the chief landscape architect a commission of two and a half per cent on the cost of these buildings, for furnishing plans, &c., when he is drawing a regular salary from the Department of Parks of $6,000 a year. This would give the architect $37,000 in addition to his large salary, and it must be remembered that he is a partner of the President of the Park Department, whose salary is $10,000 a year. The Park Department is now paying about $425,000 per annum for architectural services.

The Dispensaries.

Representatives from some twenty-six dispensaries of the City waited by invitation upon Controller Green during the past week, and made exhaustive statements to him in regard to the condition and needs of their several institutions. In some dispensaries where fevers prevailed in their districts during the Summer, increased appropriations were asked for, while other districts evinced a disposition to lessen the appropriations. Mr. Green promised careful attention to the statements made.

Fire Commissioners' Inspection.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 and Fire Engines Nos. 12, 21 and 22 were inspected yesterday by the Fire Commissioners in front of the City Hall, and presented a very creditable appearance.

The Board of Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction were paid yesterday for the use of the Department $108,000 by Controller Green.

THE HARLEM COURT-HOUSE.

A Superintendent Who Thinks Knowledge of No Consequence—What He Remembers and What He Does Not.

The Senate Commission met yesterday at Harlem Hall to continue the investigation of the alleged frauds with regard to the construction of the Ninth District Court-house.

J. Wesley Palmer, a conductor on the Third-avenue Railroad, who was sworn and testified that about June, 1870, he was appointed, by the Commissioners of the Ninth District Court-house, Assistant Superintendent of the work; that his position about a year in his duties were to see that the work was properly done; was present nearly every day from the beginning until an injunction was placed on the work; was present nearly every day in June; did not know what work was done during that month; thought the collar was dug out; had nothing to do with the delivery of the material, or the keeping of the accounts as to the amount of material received; was there generally went on right; was present nearly every day in July, as he had no other occupation; thought the ceiling was dug out; the foundation was finished during that month; some of the foundation might have been done in August; could not swear positively as to the nature of the work done either in June, July or August; did not know that it was the duty of any one to keep an account of the material received or the work done; Lewis Baker was the Superintendent; met him sometimes between June, 1870, and January, 1871; witness was recommended to the Commissioners by Mr. George A. T. Lynch, his brother-in-law; witness' son, John T. Palmer, was also employed by the Commissioners as a mason; could not tell how many men were employed in excavating the cellar or in the carpenter's work; some of the gravel excavated was used in the building; did not know if any was taken away; knew the stone and brick were delivered, but did not know who delivered the stone; the bricks were delivered by Jean E. Wilson's carts; never gave Baker orders to drivers when the material was delivered; never knew a roll of laborers to be called.

Mr. KITCHELL—Did you draw your pay all this time? WITNESS—Do you mean this for an insult?

Mr. KITCHELL—Your memory is so indistinct on all other matters, I wish to test it on this point.

WITNESS—He drew his pay, or rather Mr. Lynch did for him; never served as a superintendent of a building before; although neither a carpenter nor mason, thought himself competent of superintending the work; had no conversation with the carpenters, but did with the foreman of the masons; saw Scallon there one morning; did not know what work he did, if any; Scallon's teams were employed in excavating the cellar; have known Philip H. Jonas, Jr., about five or six years; did not remember ever seeing him about the work; did not remember seeing any lumber delivered; some were delivered; thought some of the lumber was black walnut; did not know what became of it, or if there were 29,000 feet, or even half that quantity; could not tell when it was delivered, or when it was taken away.

Mr. Kitchell then asked several questions of the witness to test his skill as a superintendent, and his fitness for the office, when Judge Waterbury objected as such questions as the Court-house Commissioners were to be the judges of their employees' qualifications. The Senate Commissioners, however, decided that the question was pertinent, as under the law they were appointed to find out whether men were employed according to their fitness for office, or merely to draw pay. The witness then acknowledged his total ignorance of everything appertaining to the work of either mason or carpenter. In reply to Judge Waterbury, he said that the work was commenced soon after he (witness) was appointed, and continued until the injunction was put upon it.

Other witnesses who had been subpœnaed were called, but did not answer to their names.

Mr. Kitchell then put in evidence unpaid bills on file in the Controller's office as follows: J. E. Wilson, $2,500; John Scallon, $3,020 00; John O'Donnell, $4,152 21. All these bills were accompanied with vouchers signed by the three Court-house Commissioners. A bill of John Scallon for $9,501 56, being unaccompanied by the voucher, was thrown out.

No other witnesses appearing, the investigation was adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Seventh-avenue Property-owners' Association.

A meeting of the Seventh-avenue Property-owners' Association was held at Millman's Hall last evening. Mr. Peter Delea took the chair, and said that their appeal against the pavement assessment was before the Court of Common Pleas, but Judge Robinson had not rendered his decision upon the injunction. The pavement was almost worn out, and they had paid nothing as yet, and he believed another pavement would be worn out before they would be compelled to pay anything. With the same matter it was different. The assessment was made, and unless something is done it will have to be paid. As things now stand, some of them can, he said, dispose of their lots unless they have paid the assessment. He said that the property-owners were a fair portion of men trying to defend themselves against a set of unscrupulous politicians who were to rob them. A set of resolutions was then passed, pledging the members to use all honorable means with the leading political parties of the City to obtain honest candidates to represent them in the Common Council and the State Legislature.

HON. HAMILTON FISH.

Serenade to the Secretary of State at Garrison's—His Remarks on the Occasion.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GARRISON'S, N. Y., Sept. 27.—There was a great torchlight procession here to-night of the Grant and Wilson Clubs of Garrison's and Cold Spring, followed by a serenade to Hon. Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State. When the Clubs drew up in front of the residence of Secretary Fish, many well-known Democrats of Garrison's and the neighborhood were in the assemblage. In response to repeated calls for a speech, Secretary Fish thanked his neighbors and friends for their visit and said:

"We need not look very far back to find some parallels to many of the features of the contest in which we are engaged. Only twelve years ago, when an attempt was made to divide the Union, Jere Democrats formed a party for country and loyal Democrats today are uniting for the support of Gen. GRANT, [cheers,] and opposing the menace of their own party. And the same spirit that wanted then, exists now. We all remember how at that time the Northern regiments were fired upon in Baltimore. Well, only a fortnight ago, as some loyal soldiers were passing through the same city on their way to Pittsburg, they were attacked and beaten as, and pelted on almost the same spot. Twelve years ago men spoke of their ideas in Congress to disrupt the Union, and they don't even now consider their cause lost. Mr. Jefferson Davis has said so, and declared, too, that he had nothing to repent of. Those same men now are supporting Mr. Greeley and opposing Gen. Grant. ["That's so!"] The real issues then are the same. Mr. Greeley at the beginning of the war was in favor of letting the Southern States go; now he is associated with the men who contended for that disunion. It is now as it was then—the preservation of the Union and the Constitution on the one side, and secession and disunion on the other. [Cheers.] Among Mr. Greeley's supporters now are the men who then encouraged the South and instigated them to rebellion, telling them that they would have supporters at the North; and they are now holding on to the same processes and acting in concert with the same men. It is said by his supporters, as a reason for a change, that no President ought to serve more than a single term; but do they forget that during the first half century of the existence of the Government of this country every President except two was re-elected; and that of all the elected Presidents down to the present time, with the exception of three, every one has been a candidate for re-election. [Cheers.]

The speaker then, referring to the Administration, asked if it would not be best to leave well alone. It had found the Government distracted, and sections hostile to each other; while now every State was represented in the Senate, and every district in Congress; the laws were enforced throughout the country, which was at peace with all the whole world. Gen. Grant, in his first term, had realized that emphatic expression of his—"Let us have peace." [Loud cheering.] After speaking of the reduction of the public debt, and the inauguration of a system of civil service reform, Secretary Fish brought his remarks to a close.

A Successful Swindler Captured—Several Wholesale Dealers the Victims.

Detective Simington, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested a man giving his name as H. G. Keller, of Woodville, Miss., but who is known to the Detective Police as "Major Ward, of Kentucky," who for months past has been successfully carrying on a series of swindling operations among the merchants of this City. The modus operandi of this swindler has been to visit wholesale dealers in clothing, shoes, fancy goods, &c., and represent himself as a merchant doing business in the South, who wished to purchase goods for cash. He would select a quantity of goods and order them to be sent to some Southern town. He would invariably pay for the goods with a check drawn for an amount varying from $35 to $60 more than the amount of his purchase, and would request that the change would be given to him in greenbacks, as he wanted the money to make small purchases.

Among the firms thus swindled are J. B. Spellman, of No. 369 Broadway, of whom he obtained $40 and a traveling satchel; William C. Browning & Co., Nos. 226, 228 and 230 Broadway, whom he swindled out of $35 and a suit of clothes; and Abraham, Starr & Co., of No. 229 Broadway, and many others who have not appeared yet as complainants. Detective Simington, yesterday, traced the accused from a pagnio in West Twenty-sixth-street, where he had spent the previous night, to the store of Melius, Trask & Ripley, at the corner of College-place and Park-place, which firm he had doubtless selected as his next victims. He was accompanied by a female, to whom he had promised handsome presents. When arrested, Keller showed fight, but was quickly overpowered and brought to Police Head-quarters. He will be taken before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, today, when a number of complaints will be made against him. The accused was under arrest about eighteen months ago, having been taken into custody by Detective Davenbury on a charge of similar nature to those which are now made against him.

"The Eloquent Irish Orator."

A small-fry individual named Hodnett appears to be running about the smaller towns of Pennsylvania, on a stumping tour for the candidate of honesty and reform. In these rural regions he is heralded as "Hon. John Pope Hodnett, of Chicago, the eloquent Irish orator;" and of course his eloquence is directed to the denunciation of corruption, nepotism, fraud, and unnumbered other crimes he has discovered in the Administration since the President removed him from office. This "orator" was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Dakota in May, 1869; and dismissed in August, 1870. During the time he held office he afflicted the Territory with his presence exactly two months, but in that time managed to so scandalize the residents by his gross immoralities as to become, in the language of the affidavit which caused his removal, "a stench in the nostrils of the good people of Dakota." Besides these "errors of taste," he was convicted of such "errors of judgment" as preparing fraudulent accounts and embezzling petty sums of money. Perjury was added to his other errors, as, of course, he swore his accounts were correct. Then he swore he wanted a clerk, (which was perfectly true in one sense, for this "eloquent orator" could not even write an official letter,) and appointed a clerk to fill the position, and a genius of the same stamp as himself. They had an office which was hired of the Assistant Assessor at $15 per month. This figured in the accounts at $60, and the advocate of honesty and reform pocketed the whole, and the rent is supposed to have been $15 per month. Dakota was too much even for the not-over-squeamish Dakotans to endure. Charges were preferred to the Washington authorities against him, and he was ignominiously dismissed the service to find his appropriate place as a Greeley stump orator.

Cricket and Base-Ball Notes.

The St. George eleven of this City will play a one day's match against the Merion Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, at the Hoboken Grounds, today, beginning at 11 A. M. sharp.

Stubberfield, the professional cricketer of the St. George Club, will leave for his home in England today, on account of ill-health—he having recently contracted a severe attack of chills and fever. He arrived here in May last.

The Mutual and Atlantic base-ball nines play at the Capitoline today.

The Philadelphia "tournament," for which the leading nines had entered, has fallen through.

A Father Sentenced to Seven Years' Imprisonment for Attempting to take the Life of his Daughter.

Wm. G. Tomlinson, who in June last attempted to take the life of his daughter Elizabeth, at their residence in South Brooklyn, because she persisted in receiving the attentions of a young medical graduate, pleaded guilty in the Court of Sessions, yesterday morning, to an assault and battery with intent to take life, and was sentenced to seven years' confinement in the State Prison.

The Right of Attack on Religion in France.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* mentions that a trial which has just taken place at Bordeaux has made a good deal of noise in France. On the 2d of June last there was a religious procession at Libourne, in honor of the Fête-Dieu, and on that occasion M. Jules Steeg, a Protestant pastor, addressed a remonstrance to the papers, and examined the whole question of the Real Presence in rather lively terms. This article was denounced as an attack on religion, but the Minister of Justice received the demands of the clerical party very coolly. M. Jules Simon was more affable, and after a little pressure the Government ordered the prosecution of M. Jules Steeg, who was placed on his trial a couple of days ago. The Avocat-Général pressed for a conviction, on the ground that religion was insulted, but only sentences were adended, adding that consciences must have been offended, as a prosecution had been demanded; *ergo* M. Jules Steeg was guilty, *ergo* he should be punished. The Avocat-Général himself, had a good deal to say in favor of liberty of conscience, which implied liberty of expression. To show that Protestantism was more violently assailed at the present time than he had ventured to assail the dogma of the Real Presence, M. Jules Steeg quoted from a book by M. Ancrate Escolas. This gentleman is an ex-magistrate or judge, of Bordeaux, and in his work called "Protestantisme, ou Studes et Lèbes" as having been the most debauched of men, and says that the devil was the first Protestant. This book, which concerned all kinds of detestable vices, &c. At the head of the volume is a letter from Monsignor the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, approving it, and complimenting M. Nicolas on the moderation of his language. Suffice it to add that M. Steeg got his enemies to confusion and was acquitted.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The Veterans' National Committee.

The following is the Veterans' National Committee appointed by the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, held at Pittsburg, Sept. 17 and 18:

Gen. A. E. Burnside, Chairman.
Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Vice-Chairman.
Col. L. E. Dudley, Secretary.
Arkansas—Gen. Powell Clayton.
Alabama—Major R. M. Reynolds.
California—Col. W. E. McArthur.
Connecticut—Gen. J. R. Hawley.
Delaware—Lieut. John M. Dunn.
Florida—Gen. Charles H. Hamilton.
Georgia—Sergt. Will. H. Thomas.
Indiana—Gen. Nathan Kimball.
Illinois—Gen. Julius White.
Iowa—Capt. J. R. Hammond.
Kansas—Major J. C. Wilkinshaw.
Kentucky—Capt. P. S. Reeves.
Louisiana—Lieut. W. H. Wousam.
Maine—Gen. Selden Connor.
Massachusetts—Gen. Horace Binney Sargent.
Michigan—Major R. S. Wright.
Minnesota—Gen. J. H. Baker.
Missouri—Gen. John M. Chrisler.
Mississippi—Capt. H. B. Pease.
Maryland—Major W. L. Vanderlip.
New-Hampshire—Gen. S. G. Griffin.
New-York—Col. L. E. Dudley.
Nevada—No one named.
New-Jersey—Col. F. H. Harris.
Nebraska—Gen. John M. Thayer.
North Carolina—Gen. Allen Rutherford.
Ohio—Gen. James B. Barnett.
Oregon—No one named.
Pennsylvania—Gen. A. L. Pearson.
Rhode Island—Gen. Chas. R. Brayton.
South Carolina—
Tennessee—Gen. R. F. Patterson.
Texas—Major Thomas Smith.
Vermont—
Virginia—Col. S. E. Chamberlain.
West Virginia—Capt. John Carlin.
Wisconsin—Col. Thomas Reynolds.
Arizona—Col. Drake De Kay.
Colorado—Gen. Ed. S. McCook.
Dakota—Gen. Edwin McCook.
Montana—Col. L. B. Church.
New-Mexico—Col. Wm. Breeden.
Washington—
District of Columbia—Gen. N. P. Chipman.
At Large—Gen. A. E. Burnside.

GREELEY'S PITTSBURG SPEECH.

What the Soldiers Have to Say About It—Letter from Gen. Burnside.

HEAD-QUARTERS VETERANS' NATIONAL COM.,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 25, 1872.

To the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the Union Army and Navy during the late War—Comrades:

"We, your representatives, met at Pittsburg and adopted a series of resolutions which you have already seen. You have discovered that we expressed sentiments which are entertained almost unanimously by the veterans of the country. In view of the fact that Mr. Greeley has charged us with the desire to engender feelings of hate toward the survivors of those who were in armed rebellion against the Government, we desire to reiterate our wish that all differences may be obliterated, with this one single condition that under no circumstances will we support a man for Chief Magistrate of the nation who, in the hour of his country's greatest danger did not appreciate the situation, and, by words and acts, step forward to its defence.

We deny that one single word, either in the speeches or the platform of that Convention, justifies Mr. Greeley in the remarks which he uttered at Pittsburg, and his entire lack of courtesy toward the soldiers and sailors who assembled there, served to confirm us in the opinion that he is quite unfit to be trusted in any position where loyalty to his Government, a just regard for the feelings of others, and an abnegation of self is required. We believe he will live long enough to regret the slanderous utterances he made on that occasion.

It only remains for us to impress upon you the great importance of the issues which are presented to you, and to urge that you will organise throughout the entire country in harmony with the regular Republican organizations, and by your power to re-elect Gen. Grant Chief Executive of the Government for four years more, and thereby complete the great work you began in 1861.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Chairman.
L. E. DUDLEY, Secretary.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

A Man Found Near His Own Door With His Skull Fractured—He Dies from the Injuries.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a Police officer attached to the Tenth Precinct discovered a man lying prostrate and insensible on the sidewalk in front of No. 229 St. Marks-avenue, Brooklyn. Calling out some of the inmates of the house, he was informed that the man was Michael Traynor, who with his wife and five children resided on the second floor of the building. On closer inspection it was found that the man's skull was badly fractured. The man, still alive, was carried into the hallway, and afterward to his rooms, where he expired at 10 o'clock. The wife's story is that he came home Thursday night much intoxicated, and after taking his supper, made her go out for more liquor. He then left the house, and kept on a carousal until 11 o'clock, when she persuaded him to lie down upon the bed, and then retired herself and soon fell asleep. The woman says she was the last she knew of her husband until she was called down to see him lying bleeding and in immediate need of a doctor. The neighbors tell the account asterisally. They say that they heard Traynor and his wife fighting in their room, and could hear the furniture thrown about. They say also that the couple frequently had violent quarrels, when articles of furniture would be used as weapons on both sides. On the occasion, they say Mrs. Traynor fled to another part of the house, and Traynor attempting to intercept her by a short cut across the roof of an outhouse, fell from the window to the sidewalk below, fracturing his skull in the fall. No other injuries appeared except those on the head. The skull is shockingly mashed, and the fact that the fall to which the injuries are attributed was so slight, gives rise to a suspicion that there may have been some other agency in bringing about the terrible result. Coroner Jones will hold an inquest.

Defending Fenton.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The *Tribune* comes to the defense of Senator Fenton. It admits his arrest and committal to jail on the charge of robbing himself. It puts in the plea of the "baby act" in behalf of its client. It admits everything, even to the charge of setting fire to his own store to secure the insurance. It confesses to the payment of $2,000 to Fenton by Latham for securing the passage through Congress of Latham's claim, but would have its readers believe that Fenton returned the money. This is too absurd. Who ever heard of Fenton returning any of his ill-gotten gains? Fenton is no such man. The *Tribune* attempts to throw discredit on the affidavit of James Horner, Esq., the gentleman who made the complaint upon which Fenton was arrested and committed. Mr. Horner is a gentleman so well known to the business community that he needs no defence from the aspersions of the *Tribune*. He was the partner of Erastus Corning for thirty years—eminent for his integrity in business, and his purity of character in all the walks of life. The *Tribune* intimates that Mr. Horner's affidavit is contradicted by his partner, Mr. Corning. Let Fenton and his Professor of Journalism produce the records of the Court, which were stolen from the Police Court-room immediately after Fenton was elected Governor. Let the records be produced, and they will substantiate what Mr. Horner alleges in his affidavit. Let us ask, in connection with this affair, who committed burglary on the Police office at Albany? Who robbed the Court-room containing the minutes of Fenton's arrest and committal to jail for robbery? Is it not a remarkable coincidence that the record of Fenton's indictment should be stolen from the Court-room the first year of Gov. Fenton's entering the Executive Chamber at Albany. Until Fenton produces the records of the Court, which every honest man will be likely to suspect were stolen at his instigation, he cannot impair the evidence of Mr. Horner.

Greeley's Tammany Friends.

From the Buffalo Express.

It has been remarked that the New-York *Tribune*, while loud in its clamor for the immediate trial of Tweed, (although it knows perfectly well that the Court before which the Tammany thieves must be tried is not held until October,) has no word of abuse or denunciation of any kind for Sweeny, Brennan, Hall and Connolly.

The Times is pushing Mr. Greeley's personal organ to the wall on this subject. It charges that the *Tribune* selects Tweed for the object of its wrath because he refused to contribute to the Greeley fund, but lets the other people off free on account of their support of the Greeley ticket. The Times calls upon the *Tribune* to join in following up the *entire* Tammany gang, until they are brought to justice. As Brennan is one of Mr. Greeley's most active managers in New-York, it is not likely that this challenge will be accepted.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Ellen Donovan, aged sixty, fell down stairs at No. 47 Church-street, yesterday, and was killed.

The Controller received yesterday the pay-rolls of the Boulevard laborers, and will pay the men today. The amount of the rolls is about $60,000.

Judge Leonard, yesterday, granted an attachment against the strange property of James Robinson, as the suit of Lewis R. Lent, the latter giving a bond in $200.

The New-York Turn Verein and other German societies honored Dr. Ludwig Buechner, the German philosopher and naturalist, by a torch-light procession last night.

Superintendent Kelso yesterday issued a general order to Captains, Sergeants, and Surgeons of Police, respecting the attendance of surgeons on sick members of the Force.

The Department of Public Parks announces that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall at 3 P. M., and Prof. Charles H. Hamilton at 3½ P. M.

Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, dismissed the charges against Capt. Leary of being concerned in the assault on Patrick Farrell, a United States Marshal's keeper on the Pleasant Valley steam-boat.

The Autumn School of the National Academy of Design will open on Tuesday next, Oct. 1, under the direction of Professor L. E. Wilmarth. The life classes will be reopened later in the season, of which due notice will be given.

The funeral of Mrs. Hannah H. Leo took place yesterday from her late residence, No. 108 West Thirty-third-street. The deceased was a member of several Hebrew charitable associations, representatives from which attended the funeral.

Alfred Dugual, a native of Canada, thirty years of age, attempted suicide yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor, at his residence, No. 85 Bayard-street, and succeeded in inflicting a very serious wound. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon, who was appointed Receiver of Taxes by Controller Green on Wednesday last, has filed his official bond in the Department of Finance, the sureties thereon having been duly approved, and will at once enter upon the duties of the office.

"How to Save the Thousands of Churchless Ones in our Great City," will be the subject of addresses by Revs. Wm. H. Boole, Thos. H. Burch and C. S. Briggs to-morrow (Sunday) evening, in the Thirty-se

HUNGARY.

"The Right Wing"—Deak.

PESTH, Monday, Sept. 2, 1872.

One of my friends suggested this morning that we should make a call on "the old gentleman," as he is almost universally styled—Deak. We found him in the simple hotel rooms which he has occupied for the last twenty years, a solidly-built, corpulent man, with full, florid face and heavy moustache, a square, strong head, the hair not yet gray, though, as he informed us, he is sixty-nine years old. His voice was exceedingly weak with asthma, and he did not seem in at all vigorous health. I asked after his health, but he did not reply very encouragingly, so that one of the gentlemen present said something about their "still wanting his hand at the helm; there were storms ahead." He answered that he hoped yet to have strength "to tighten one or two screws, and loosen one or two others;" and then told "a little story" of a famous French steamer, which did not work well in bad weather, so that a famous English engineer had to be sent for. He spent some time on her, and at length she came out perfectly satisfactory. On being asked what mysterious thing he had done, he answered that "he had only tightened a few screws, and loosened a few others." During our visit many gentlemen connected with the party and the Ministry called. I saw him afterward—always with a cigar in his mouth, for he is an incessant smoker—in the club of the Right members. He was chatting pleasantly, as every one avoids talking politics with him; still he looked worn and weak.

Deak is still the central figure in Hungarian politics. He is the natural Governor of Hungary. From the first he has carefully avoided accepting all honors, titles and positions. Even the Emperor's photograph he would not accept, lest in the present heated struggle, it should be exaggerated into a costly present. His most bitter enemy cannot say that a florin of public money has ever passed through his hands. Controlling entirely a nation and its wealth, he is and has been poor, and lives on a settled income of a few thousand dollars. This alone gives him immense power. All the political administration of Hungary passes through his hands; that is, the Ministry in Pesth, or the "King of Hungary," as the Hungarians delight to call him, will undertake nothing new in general administration without consulting him. Governing a people of fiery passions and susceptible to poetry and enthusiasm, he himself is the incarnation of the opposite qualities. He has no passion, little ideality; his force is common sense and logical argument; he is only eloquent as he is forcible in reasoning. It is related to me on very good authority that after Königgrätz, the Emperor telegraphed to him to come on a considerable distance to Schönbrunn, and taking him on one side, said, "If we grant now a responsible Ministry and all that the Hungarians ask, will they come forward and loyally give us another army and save the Empire?" The old statesman replied, "Your Majesty; I can only say one thing: Make peace! It is too late," and immediately withdrew, and returned to Hungary.

When the time came, however, for the Hungarian Liberals to present their demands to the Vienna Cabinet and, in the prostration of Austria, they knew that they must be granted, it was undoubtedly through the advice of Deak that they asked no more of the Emperor, then in his defeat, than they had done in his full power. Here it is that the Left especially break from the Right; they claim that more might have been done; that politics has no place for magnanimity; that Hungary should have taken from prostrate Austria all she could get, and that she might then have gained an almost entire independence from the Empire, under merely the nominal rule of the King. But Deak undoubtedly reasoned that in politics we can never attain all we desire, and must often be contented with medium gains, and that a moderate progress, which can be preserved, is better than a great step which must be taken again. The Hungarian political relations, both with races at home, with the Austrian Provinces, and with foreign Powers, are always sufficiently dangerous and complicated at the best of times. To establish an almost entirely independent Government beyond the Leitha, and to utterly strip prostrate Austria, would undoubtedly stimulate the Imperial Government to do all possible to foment difficulties with the other races among the Magyars, and would render the provinces on the German side of the Leitha jealous and hostile. Besides, the Deak party reasoned, "it would not be a permanent settlement. We should have all our old troubles over again. There would be a secret and incessant struggle with Austria. We want peace. The country is longing for a permanent settlement. All its industries require it. We attempted too much in 1848, and lost all. Let us now seek only what is practicable and retain it. Liberty we must have, but we may have it with Austria as well as without. And in the great storms of European politics, we can stand with Austria. Alone, we should go down." Accordingly, Deak's famous "dualistic" policy was adopted and eagerly accepted by the Austrian statesmen. The Emperor, though a Hapsburger, was undoubtedly affected by the magnanimity of the Hungarian demands and has ever since kept good faith with the Hungarian Liberals. The German and Austrian provinces were not dissatisfied. The Hungarians had won their rights; not all they desired, but enough for liberty and for prosperity. A dual government was framed. The men and money of Hungary was furnished liberally to equip the great implement of defense for the Empire—the Austrian Army, but they were given only by consent of a Hungarian Parliament, and under a responsible Hungarian Ministry. The Government of the country was a Parliamentary Government. The members were chosen by a suffrage, arranged by the deputies of the people. All taxes laid, all laws passed, all expenditures sanctioned, must come through Parliament. The Ministry appointed were answerable to Parliament alone. The army in Hungary was composed of the citizens of the country, and under the direction of the governing body of the nation. And, finally, the Emperor was no longer Emperor of Hungary, by virtue of his rule over the Empire. He was recrowned "King of Hungary." Thus, in itself, in interior and municipal and national affairs, Hungary was independent. In foreign affairs she fell or rose with Austria.

Such, very briefly, was "dualism," the conception and policy of the great statesman, Deak. It dates from 1867.

THE EFFECTS.

These are best seen in the facts I have already mentioned, as to the enormous material development of the country during the past five years. And they will appear still more clearly in what I shall describe in future of the growth of the interior. With peace and a permanent settlement has come capital. Railroads are built, piers erected, great houses and factories put up, schools are founded, institutions of learning and for the encouragement of science and the arts appear everywhere; machines are introduced, manufacture is added to agriculture, modern improvements are commenced, and the great tide of European industrial life is let in over the Oriental Puszta. Within the past five years, two hundred savings banks have been founded in Hungary, I suppose some five hundred newspapers started, and within ten years at least two thousand miles of railroads been laid. Everywhere is liberty. Yes, license; for the Press is personal to the lowest degree; and the elections have the riotous character of English elections of 1760. The people may be said to have too much liberty, for liberty should go hand in hand with education and responsibility. Contrary to universal expectation, Hungary has won the liberty so long prayed for and fought for, not by bloody struggles and the genius which shines on the battle-field, but through the peaceful negotiations of diplomacy, and by the indomitable will, integrity and sound common sense of a thoughtful statesman.

Such are the fruits of Deak's policy. It will be hard to prove it an unsound one. That the Right have always acted wisely, or that they now govern the country perfectly, cannot, of course, be maintained. They have undoubtedly committed many blunders. Of these I will speak hereafter. It may be that a brief rule of the Left would be useful to all parties. But that the ground position of the Deak party can be changed or improved, we doubt. The choice seems clear between dualism with liberty and independence with civil or foreign war.

To-morrow Parliament meets. The Left and the Radicals number 151, the Right 251, and there are seven yet to be elected. The nation are manifestly for the Conservative Liberal policy, yet the Left have an enormous power. A single great blunder of the Deakists would carry them into office.

C. L. B.

Mr. Greeley's Apology for Attacking Slavery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Nothing more remarkable has been uttered during this Presidential campaign than Mr. Greeley's apology to the former slaveholders of Kentucky and the South, for his anti-slavery opinions and record. Anxious as he was to win their support, it is surprising that he did not see how ruinous to his cause such an exhibition of abject cowardice would be elsewhere. It was bad enough to give up his life-long convictions in regard to the tariff for the sake of the Presidency, but when he went back upon himself on the slavery question, and gave his former opponents to understand that in having been the "enemy of slavery," and having waged relentless war upon it, "he may just as well have been mistaken as equally honest, equally earnest men who have advocated a different policy," he descended to a depth of meanness, or something worse, that will tarnish his memory forever. Twenty Presidencies could never be a compensation for this craven abandonment of his moral convictions, which for years past he has taught his readers in the *Tribune* to regard as the most sacred that could be cherished or maintained. The indignation of real anti-slavery men at this unlooked-for and astounding betrayal will make itself felt at the ballot-box with a spirit and power that will be a warning to all traitors in the future. They will learn that no debauched politician can turn the moral and religious convictions of a people into an article of barter for votes, however easily he may do that with his own. Up to yesterday I was a believer in the honesty of Horace Greeley. Henceforth I am a believer in it no more.

The ground on which I have changed my opinion is this: In the *World*, *Tribune*, TIMES and *Herald* of yesterday there was a report of Mr. Greeley's speech at Jeffersonville, Ind. He had just crossed over from Louisville, Ky., the Ohio River at that point being only a mile wide. With crowds of Kentuckians around him, and with reporters of the Southern Press taking down every word to be weighed by Southern readers, he gave utterance to these sentences, in which he intimates too broadly to be mistaken that the slavery question is still an open question, and that his own opposition to slavery, and by consequence, that of others also, after all, "might have been a mistake."

"I may have made mistakes (who has not?) in the policy which I thought best adapted to promote the interest of the working man. I may just as well have been mistaken as equally honest, equally earnest men who have advocated a different policy; but I know what my purpose was. I was, in the days of slavery, an enemy of slavery, because I thought slavery inconsistent with the rights, dignity and highest well-being of free labor. That might have been a mistake, but it was at any rate an earnest conviction."

These are his words, as reported in his own organ, the *Tribune*, of Sept. 24. Their meaning is perfectly clear, and the motive which prompted them is apparent to every reader. And now let any anti-slavery man view Horace Greeley as standing cowed and supplicating before the late slaveholders of the South, and saying in substance, "Gentlemen, all I ask is credit for good intentions. I meant well, but I have made mistakes. I am just as likely to have been mistaken as those who were on the other side. There was slavery, for instance. I was opposed to that as being inconsistent with the rights, dignity and highest well-being of free labor. But I beg you now to accept my confession that that might have been a mistake, and graciously give me your votes." Having thus viewed the speaker, let him ask himself the question, can this be Horace Greeley? Is this the man whom I am invited to support for the Presidency? If any anti-slavery man can accept a candidate so recreant to his own professed principles, he can do more than I. It will not answer to say that he took the apology all back in his speech to the anti-slavery men at Cleveland, invoking their aid by the memories of the past, and appealing to them as "the advanced guard of liberty, the old-time abolitionists of the Western Reserve." That only intensifies my disgust; that he should apologize for his anti-slavery opinions to the late slaveholders, and glory in them to the old-time abolitionists, and in both cases merely to catch votes. There is an utter disregard of principle in the whole thing, and since this Western trip the people see it as never before. What would be thought if some opponent of Tweed, who, needing his support and that of his followers for office, should say to him, "I meant well, but I have made mistakes. I am as likely to have been wrong as you. I was opposed to your plundering the City Treasury and robbing the people, it is true. But that might have been a mistake. My intention was good, however, so please give me your votes." No matter what he might say elsewhere, such language would utterly blast him among all honest men.

ANTI-GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, 1872.

Romantic Marriage of Telegraph Operators.

From the Journal of the Telegraph.

The report of Mr. Scudamore, the Director of Postal Telegraphs in Great Britain, contains a romance of the most original description. After saying how successful he has found the system of employing male and female clerks together, and how much the tone of the men has been raised by the association, and how well the women perform the checking or fault-finding branches of the work, he goes on to speak of friendships formed between clerks at either end of a telegraph wire. They begin by chatting in the intervals of their work, and very soon become fast friends. "It is a fact," continues Mr. Scudamore, "that a telegraph clerk in London, who was engaged on a wire to Berlin, formed an acquaintance with, and an attachment for"—mark the official style of the language—"a female clerk who worked on the same wire in Berlin; that he made a proposal of marriage to her, and that she accepted him without having seen him. They were married, and the marriage resulting from the electric affinities is supposed to have turned out as well as those in which the senses are more apparently concerned." Nor must the prudent reader run away with the idea that these young persons were very rash, or that they married without due acquaintance. For it is a fact that a clerk at one end of a wire can readily tell, by the way in which the clerk at the other end does his work, whether he is passionate or sulky, cheerful or dull, sanguine or phlegmatic, ill-natured or good-natured."

MAYOR HALL ON HORACE GREELEY.

From the New-York Herald, November, 1869.

Horace Greeley in the editorial columns of the *Tribune* having published yesterday a ferocious letter addressed "to Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee," on Democratic election frauds in this City, and having included Mayor Hall in his general indictment against the Democratic leaders, the Mayor has sent us the following as his reply:

To the Editor of the Herald:

In a letter signed by Horace Greeley, addressed to S. J. Tilden, and published editorially in the *Tribune*, I find the following extract:

On the principle that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," you are as deeply implicated in them today as though your name was Tweed, O'Brien, or Oakey Hall.

By the word "them" is meant grammatically "election frauds." Will any one blame me if I "steal" a moment from a "busy life" and indulge in some "recollections," and perhaps a personality or two upon this *Tribune* sage?

When Horace and I were Whigs together, years ago, at caucuses held "to raise money"—generally held, as they should be, at the houses of rich men, and assisted (as they always ought to be, and to Horace's great delight) by nice suppers—I have heard rougher suggestions about the use of that money from this cleanly-shaved Pharisee of a politician (H. G.) than I have heard at any Democratic caucus. Greeley would call the use of it now and then "pipe-laying."

But of late years I note that he calls it, whenever urging Radicals toward work, "scrutinizing the registry." His ally, Theodore Allen, is almost nightly meeting with Greeley, and the "Controller's" friends may be relied upon to fully interpret Greeley's new phrase. When interpreted it will bear Greeley's repeating.

It is really amusing for some of Greeley's former Whig audiences (some now Republicans and others Democrats) to observe reflected in the *Tribune* the pious rolling of his eyes over the editorial inkstand whenever he writes about the misdeeds of political adversaries touching poll appliances; for they remember Greeley's former expressions which proved the similarity between railroad building and electioneering. "Some men," quoth Horace, "survey the routes, others do the grading; some bury ties or clamp rails; a few run the locomotive afterward; but the people who dig the ditches and get blackened at the outset are not remembered. So," quoth Horace, "we leaders who raise the capital for the ditch-diggers don't need to know what kind of soil they put their picks into whenever we finally ride within the cars into the successful depot."

From my knowledge of Horace Greeley (and I have studied him for years as Dr. Carnochan would study a case of morbid anatomy) I share the belief of thousands of his own party that if he wanted to help a railroad grant at Albany, to enjoy the interest of an Irish fund well invested, to share the profits of a Congressional land grant, or to elect himself to a "paying" office (like Controller,) there is no rough election chance he wouldn't take if he thought his ditch-digging could be covered up by the successful running of the cars.

The hypocrisy of this man Greeley approaches sublimity. The late charcoal-sketcher Neal (would that he had lived to sketch H. G.'s) wrote a clever essay on the sublimity of impudence. The editor of the *Tribune* fully answers the description. Some years ago I furnished to all the libraries of the world a pamphlet called *Horace Greeley Decently Dissected*, and in its pages I showed how one by one the Tom Pinch adorers fell away from their Pecksniff, and students of morbid anatomy who wish to consult the pamphlet in any of the libraries will find how the sublimity of H. G.'s hypocrisy and impudence was unmistakably demonstrated.

It is possible that his vanity so leads him to believe in himself that he is convinced he possesses the power to shrive himself daily, and thus to realize the Byronic idea of a "deformed transformed." A man who so supremely believes in himself as Greeley does cannot very well believe in any other man nor accept any alien criticism. What, therefore, you will ask, is the use of answering H. G.? Why simply to expose him. The prophet, Mathias, was, years ago, tried for the mere object of exposing his impostures. You must keep on arraigning this "profit"-seeking philosopher at the bar of public opinion for the purpose of saving people from accepting his self-delusions. I will engage to prove Horace Greeley a monomaniac before any commission of *lunatico inquirendo*, although it was composed of St. Lawrence radicals. His inconsistencies during the war; his vituperations of men of all creeds and politics for a quarter of a century back; his forgiving the enemy of yesterday or abusing the friend of last week whenever he wished thereby to gain a point; his every-day antics before the Fourth-avenue barber-shop; his smirk of satisfaction when he steps on or off the stage wherever "ladies are present," at a lecture of "fair opening;" his ungrateful treatment of John Schoolcraft, Weed, McElrath and a dozen others who befriended his poverty; his particularity in searching after odd Catharine-street costumes, whereby he attracts as much public notice as the corset man on Broadway; his greed for office, whether it be Congress or Register, delegate or Senator, railway director or Controller—all of these well-known and widely-appreciated (eccentricities his little circle call them) Greeleyisms can only be explained upon the vanity monomania hypothesis. "Do talk about me," said the spinster in one of Brougham's comedies. "How beautiful you are," would come a chorus, and then how she simpered and made friends with everybody. "You are an old humbug," would exclaim some courageous young belle. Then the spinster quitted the charmed circle and the looking-glass to throw an old shoe at Miss Courageousness, precisely as H. G. quits his immediate circle of toadies to throw one of his old boots at any one who ever dared to expose him. And when a man who is an "old charlatan" undertakes to puff himself as Horace Greeley does in his recent prospectus of his "busy life" book that fills a *Tribune* column of leaded type, it is the duty of everybody to cast his pebble at the philosopher's glass house. I now end this epistle by challenging Horace Greeley, as candidate for Controller, to meet me as a political stumper next week, in any rural portion of the State he may select, and discuss for three hours on a side the issues of the day, and I will promise to please the Radicals who might attend, even more than I would hope to gratify the Democracy.

A. OAKEY HALL.

Denial of the Application of Matilda Heron for an Allowance.

From the San Francisco Alta, Sept. 17.

Judge Myrick, in the Probate Court, yesterday, denied the application of Matilda Heron Byrne for an allowance of $200 a month, on the following grounds: The sections of the Probate law under which the application was made were those providing for the allowance of certain maintenance of the husband, child or wife out of the property of a deceased person during the progress of the settlement of the estate. The applicant petitioned for an allowance of $200 a month on the ground that she was in actual need of it, and basing her claim on the fact that she was a member of the Byrne family. In considering the application the Court held that the applicant at the time of the death of H. H. Byrne was not a member of his family; since that she was married to and cohabiting with Stoepel. Hence her demand for support on such a ground was not tenable. That she may have believed sincerely that she was not the wife of the deceased Byrne was not in question. Yet if the marriage with him were undissolved her relations with Stoepel were not consistent therewith. Her belief was not sufficient to make her free to marry Byrne. The Court did not think that, by the death of Byrne, she was deprived of any support or protection that she had hitherto enjoyed. Not finding that, by the law, the application could be granted, but believing that it was totally against any such action, the Judge was forced to deny the petition and likewise to decline to order the commission to take testimony for the executor. However, this decision, the Court stated, was not to be construed in any manner as affecting the right of the applicant to share in the final distribution. The decision on this matter will rest on grounds totally dissimilar.

Tidal Movements in Lake Ontario.

From the Rochester Union, Sept. 23.

A citizen temporarily residing on the beach of Lake Ontario at Charlotte, sends us the following notice of the tidal ebb and flow of the lake observed there yesterday:

MR. COOPER: A recurrence of the phenomenon of which your paper made mention in June last, was witnessed on the shore of Lake Ontario yesterday; that of the waters receding and rising at nearly regular intervals. We first noticed at about 8 o'clock in the morning that we had more beach than usual, which so attracted our attention that a close watch was kept all day of the rises and falls. The recedure was so great that the first bar near shore was exposed to view for many rods along the lake west of the river in and near Charlotte, twenty times or more during the day. The greatest change in the depth of water which we noticed was twenty-two inches. This was an observation made by actual measurement on one of the piers in front of our house. One of the piers, sixteen feet from the shore, was frequently on dry land, and the boys had many an enjoyable run on the sand of the exposed bar. These variations continued through the day and until darkness prevented further observation. They were witnessed by hundreds. The lake was very quiet, and nothing visible in the surroundings to create this unusual phenomenon. Many suggestions were made accounting for it; among them one was that a wind on the opposite shore was responsible. This may be possible, but does it account for its regular ebb and flow every twenty minutes? We might mention here that a fine mirage entertained us on Saturday, and if we recollect a mirage preceeded the former "What is it" one day. Yours, C.

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 23, 1872.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

Bishop Simpson for Grant.

A false statement respecting Bishop Simpson's political position led a friend to write to him a note of inquiry. Bishop Simpson replied:

"I am not and never have been in favor of Mr. Greeley for President. If I am spared I expect to vote for Gen. Grant, believing that our country needs an unchanged policy for four years longer."

Two Years Ago.

On April 26, 1870, the *Tribune* commenced an article, referring to its present supporters, as follows:

"If the Democratic Party of this City had any intellect to be reasoned with, or any conscience to be appealed to." Is it from his belief that these qualities are still missing that Mr. Greeley expects the support of the Democratic Party of this City?

The Tribune and Evening Post.

It *does* sound a little queer, nowadays, to find in the *Tribune* of Nov. 29, 1870, such a passage as the following:

"We did not wait till this time to learn that the Republicans must win their next victory without the aid of the *Evening Post*. All the odds they ask of that journal is that it shall not display their flag in order the more effectually to serve their deadly enemies."

Straight-Out Democrats in New-Hampshire.

Portsmouth, N. H., is not a large place, not more than 2,300 votes being cast there, and the majority, usually Republican of late years, ranged from 200 to about 400. Yet the Boston *Globe* learns from a straight-out Democrat residing there that of the less than 1,000 Democrats in his city he knows of 120 who will not vote for Horace Greeley under any circumstances.

Republican Gains in North Carolina.

Some interesting figures respecting the recent election in North Carolina are given by the Raleigh *New Era*. It says: "In the large negro counties of the East, the average increase of the Republican over the Democratic vote was only sixty-four to the county. In the middle counties, where the white and black population is about equal, the excess of Republican increase is seventy-nine to the county. The great West, which is comparatively white, gives the gratifying result of a Republican gain of ninety to the county, over the Democratic increase."

The South Carolina Republican Press.

There are but six Republican journals in South Carolina. They are all weekly papers, except one, the Columbia *Union*, which has a large circulation throughout the State. Four of them, including the *Union*, support the regular Republican ticket for State officers, and two oppose it and support the candidates placed in nomination by the bolters. The names of these papers are: The Aiken *Tribune*, Orangeburg *News*, Spartanburg *New Era*, Beaufort *Times*, Beaufort *Republican* and Columbia *Union*.

Despair of the Alabama Democrats.

The Mobile *Register* reiterates again and again its imploring appeals to the Democrats of Alabama to "unite," telling them that without a complete and cordial union of all the opponents of President Grant, of whatever character, the State is lost. It says: "We will loose it, beyond peradventure, if we do not at once close ranks, stand shoulder to shoulder, and act like brave and honest-hearted men against a common foe. We can win only by perfect unity. Schism, bickerings and jealousies will defeat us and give the State to Grantism."

An Oneida Democrat for Grant.

Mr. Dewitt C. Ray, of Utica, who four years ago was the Democratic candidate for Assembly, in that city, made a manly, straightforward and eloquent speech at a meeting in the Republican Committee-rooms, on Monday evening, in which he renounced his allegiance to the Democratic Party, and declared himself unreservedly for Grant, the Republican platform and the entire Republican ticket. The Utica *Herald* says: "This action means work, and carries a significance reaching further than any we have chronicled in the local progress of the campaign."

The Straight-Outs of Connecticut.

The Greeleyite organs have asserted that the name of Hon. Benjamin Stark, of Connecticut, has been used without authority on the Straight-out Democratic Electoral ticket in that State, but the Norwich *Bulletin* denies it, saying that it has it on the authority of Hon. Benjamin Stark himself that he has not declined the nomination of Presidential elector at large on the O'Conor ticket. He sympathizes with the Louisville straight-out movement, and brands the statement that he does not as a sample of the lies to which the Greeley party resort to gain a few votes for their already-defeated candidate.

One Man's Charges.

When John F. Farnsworth failed to receive a renomination to Congress from the Republicans of Illinois, he flopped over to Greeley and became a violent denouncer of the office-holders. Last May he wrote to the editor of a Republican paper in his district as follows: "I wish it distinctly understood that the stories in circulation in regard to me as being in favor of the Cincinnati movement are false. I have always intended to and will support the regular Philadelphia nominee. I trust my old friends in McHenry will not think me so base a wretch as to wish to desert them now, or, in fact, any time."

Another Pennsylvania Democrat Speaks.

M. E. Jackson, Esq., one of the most influential Democrats of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and a prominent citizen, has come out squarely for Grant. He writes: "Under no circumstances could I be so inconsistent to all my former principles of political faith as to support Horace Greeley. Like Esau of old, his history, politically, morally and socially, has been as 'unstable as water.' Gen. Grant's Administration, although not meeting my views in some particulars, has been one of financial prosperity, and marked by a fair degree of statesmanship. I therefore think it wise to retain him in power, rather than 'fly to ills that we know not of.'"

Frantic Appeals to Georgia Democrats.

The Democrats of Georgia are as thoroughly alarmed as their confederates in Virginia and Alabama. The Savannah *Republican* expresses to a limited extent the dismay with which they look to the future, when it "earnestly implores" the Democrats throughout the State "to harmonize the local differences and division," which it admits are "unhappily becoming too common, and threatening seriously to compromise the success of the party in several districts." It says dolefully: "We thought, with the collapse of the straight-out bolt, that we had done with that danger; but it has suddenly arisen in a yet more insidious and troublesome form."

The Maine Senate.

We were too generous in conceding that the Democrats had secured one member of the Senate of Maine. It is true that through disaffection, caused by the removal of the county seat of Somerset County, one Republican candidate in that county has been defeated, but it is also true that his Democratic opponent is not elected. This arises from the fact that where two or more persons are voted for on a ticket for Senators, each vote or ballot is to be counted to ascertain the whole number of votes cast, and a majority of the whole number is required to elect. The scratching of the name of the Republican has defeated him, but this has not helped his opponent any, because the latter must obtain not simply a majority over him, but a majority of all the votes cast.

Sojourner Truth in Detroit.

The venerable Sojourner Truth addressed a large Republican meeting in Detroit on Tuesday night. She said that it is a significant fact that the colored people of the country are all for Grant. She had only heard of one, two or three colored men who had come out for Greeley, and one of these was a State prison convict, and the other had been in the penitentiary. In the Tanner parade in Detroit the other night, she saw a large number of colored people; but she did not see any colored people in the Greeley processions. If there are any colored men for Greeley they are ashamed to come out in the processions. She had known Greeley long and always distrusted him. He was never reliable, always turning. She had no education, but it didn't require much knowledge to see which was the right side in this contest.

Troubles of the South Carolina Bolters.

There seems to be a hitch about the nomination of Major Louis E. Johnson, of South Carolina, by the bolters for Congressman at large in that State. On the 17th of September C. C. Bowen, who signs himself Chairman of the Executive Committee of the true Republican Party of South Carolina, wrote Major Johnson that there was a vacancy on the true Republican ticket for the position, caused by the non-acceptance of Joseph Quinn, Esq., and it being within the province of the Executive Committee to fill vacancies that may occur upon the ticket, the Committee had that day decided to place his name in nomination. On the next day Major Johnson sent a reply to Bowen, accepting the nomination, with due regard to the honor thus conferred, and fully appreciating the responsibilities of the position. But, unhappily, on the same day, comes James Brennan, who calls himself Secretary and Treasurer of the True Republican Party of South Carolina, and he says: "I have ascertained that Major Louis E. Johnson has decided to publish communications, claiming that he has been nominated by the True Republican Party as Congressman at large. I desire to say that such is not the fact. We have made no such nomination." And in this doubtful position this important matter stands.

Kernan in the War.

An incident showing Kernan's feelings during the war of the rebellion is given as follows by the Troy *Times*: "He was so strongly in sympathy with the party which predicted the success of the rebellion that he advocated with the utmost persistency the sale of the Government bonds held by the Utica Savings Bank, of which he was a director. He was the author of the plan and pressed it with determination. One of the foremost opponents of this anti-war act was another Democrat of another kind, the late Judge Denio, who was also a director in the bank. He threw all the force of his personal influence and of his sagacious judgment into the scale against Francis Kernan."

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Democratic Greeley paper at Biddleford, Me., says the number of O'Conor Democrats is increasing in that city.... Hon. Alexander Mennett, the old Wisconsin Democrat, will take the stump for Grant, early in October, and continue in the field till after the election. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that, being a capital speaker, he will do valuable service in the good cause, and be the means of considerably increasing the majority in that State for Grant and Wilson.... The Greeleyites of the First District of Ontario County have nominated Thaddeus Hotchkiss for the Assembly.... The Wheeling *Intelligencer* despairingly says that there is probably not another State in the Union where the stupidity of minor officers is so profound and general as in West Virginia.... Rev. Isaac Harris is a temperance candidate for Assembly in Tompkins County.... The Connecticut town elections occur on the 7th of October.

How Gen. James Shields Was Defeated.

The Democratic Convention for the Eleventh Congressional District of Missouri was held in Carrollton on Wednesday and Thursday last, and was marked by a bitter contest. The St. Louis *Republican*, a Greeleyite paper, says: "On the first ballot, the two-thirds rule being adopted, the vote stood: John B. Clark, Jr., 39; James Shields, 15; Vincent Marmaduke, 18, and G. W. Black, 10. The voting was kept up till midnight without result, and an adjournment to Thursday was effected. After the sixty-eighth ballot a Conference Committee of two from each county was appointed, which reported in favor of withdrawing all the old candidates and placing in nomination Judge W. A. Hall and Gen. A. W. Doniphan. On one of the succeeding ballots Gen. Doniphan received fifty votes, lacking two of the required number. Finally, on the eighty-second ballot, Gen. John B. Clark, Jr., son of the old General, was nominated."

The Pennsylvania Miners for Grant.

A gentleman who has spent several months in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, gives the Titusville *Herald* this account of the political feeling in that region: "I have been engaged with the Lykens Valley Company, at Lykens, Dauphin County, Penn., from March last to within a few weeks, and in constant intercourse with miners. In our Company, we have from some 1,200 to 1,500 men, in inside and outside work, railroad and all, in the mines, and I know that all, except about 200 of this number, are for Grant and Hartranft. Of that 200, a large number are not yet voters, either from non age or want of naturalization. There were twenty-six naturalized the last week in July, and we rely upon them to vote for Grant. The feeling among miners generally is for Grant. A large number of the engineers and men engaged about the breakers were soldiers, and vote as they fought. They need no speeches to convert them."

The Greeleyites of Louisiana.

The New-Orleans *National Republican* intimates pretty strongly that there are evidences of bad faith on the part of the self-styled Greeley "Reform" leaders in Louisiana. It says: "Here in Louisiana they were going to play smash for Greeley until they squeezed large sums out of both the Liberal and Democratic National Committees for campaign purposes, and now they propose to let the State go by default for Grant! They say there is no chance for Greeley, and it is useless to spend this money in his behalf. The tale is easily told. They supported him solely to get campaign funds with which to carry the city and State offices. So much is leaking out. Of course it will be denied. Of course they will pretend to support Greeley up to the day of election, but the money will be spent for the local tickets, and he will be sold out all over the State by every candidate for constable who can get a few Grant votes for himself by making the trade."

More Democrats for Grant.

Mr. N. F. Smith, a popular landlord of Utica, who has always been a Democrat, declares himself unequivocally for Grant, Dix and the whole Republican ticket. Mr. Henry Clay Hall, of Little Falls, one of the most eminent members of the Herkimer County Bar, has resigned his position as a member of the Greeley and Brown Committee, and declared that as an honest, Union-loving Democrat he cannot support the present Democratic nominees. The Utica *Herald* says: "Mr. Hall is one of those who first consented to support Greeley, in the belief that he was not the unsafe man that he has been described. But Mr. Greeley's Western star trip, and his speeches at Pittsburg and Cincinnati, opened his eyes to the danger he was abetting, and he was not long in repudiating all affiliation with the cause of such a leader. And thus it is everywhere and daily. Mr. Hall, of Little Falls, and Mr. Ray and Mr. Smith, of Utica, are not the only honest Democrats in this vicinity by whom this step is to be taken."

Troubles of the Ohio Democracy.

Democrats of the Fourteenth District of Ohio, thinking perhaps that Gratz Brown is enough of his kind for them to support in one campaign, are expressing great dissatisfaction with their candidate for Congress on account of his alleged convivial tendencies, and are taking measures to get him off the track, or to secure a candidate in opposition. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a Greeleyite paper, in this connection says: "The charge that the Republicans have been active in getting up the straight-out Convention has not been proven. Doubtless they would be pleased to see a third candidate in the field, but as far as I can learn the movement was originated by the Democrats, and has been fostered by them alone." And Dr. A. E. Jenner, a prominent Greeleyite and life-long Democrat in the district, writes to the same paper: "If Mr. Berry's course since his nomination is any criterion from which to judge of his after course, I, for one, dare to say he ought not to be supported by the Democracy of this district. If Mr. Berry had not my friendship and support, no man ever had; but I believe his election would be a positive injury to himself, as well as the party."

Maryland Straight-Out Democratic Candidate for Congress.

Major Elias Griswold has announced himself as a straight-out Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Maryland, against Ex-Gov. Thomas Swann. He says: "Mr. Greeley, and his compatriots Sumner, Trumbull and that ilk, are old men—too old to change either their views or policy. It would be a moral impossibility for them to change. Their whole lives are the embodiment of extreme ideas, wild fanaticism and puerile idiosyncracies. It is a moral impossibility for them to conceive, much less execute, calm, cool, collected, consistent policies. Their views of statesmanship are the wild dreams of puritan malice and of communism. These very men have told us repeatedly since the nomination, that they never have been, are not now, and never will be Democrats. He who, with sentimental sweetness, became bail for Jefferson Davis, is the very man who supported and defended the Administration in endeavoring to annul the terms of that honorable capitulation between Gens. Grant and Lee—honorable alike to both—in order to arrest that peerless chieftain, Lee, his brother officers and men, and try them as traitors."

Soft Words for Greeley from the Leading Democratic Organ.

The Chicago *Times* looks upon Mr. Greeley's "studied and labored efforts to reconcile himself with himself and other people" as not eminently successful. It exclaims: "What a pitiful spectacle! Here is one who claims to be, and whose supporters claim that he is, a man of ideas, a man of honesty, a man of candor. This man is so afflicted with the Presidential rabies that he is ready to swear that he never had an idea, that he never said anything, or never meant anything he said, and that he is not redeemed from driveling idiocy by the faintest spark of an idea, or the least semblance of a conviction, if so be he can win votes by the means. Time was when the philosopher knew everything, and nothing more certainly than that the way to prepare for resumption was to resume. Now he knows absolutely nothing, and is determined to know nothing, save the fact that he is the most conspicuous office-beggar in the land. What spectacle could be more humiliating than this of a man holding up his utter harmlessness and mental vacuity as his chief recommendation for the highest office in the gift of the people? And what shall be thought of a man who, in order to convince people that he is not wrong-headed, reckless and dangerous to the last degree, finds it necessary to unsay everything he has said in the whole course of a long and excessively garrulous life?"

Greeleyite Outrage in Newburg.

The Executive Committee of the Grant and Wilson Veteran Campaign Club of Newburg have offered [illegible] for the arrest and conviction of Greeleyites who stoned the Republican soldiers' and sailors' procession at six specified points in that city on Tuesday night. The Newburg *Journal* gives this account of the outrage: "The first attack was made by a crowd of Greeleyites in North Water-street, near the cotton factory, where a volley of stones gave a Greeley greeting to the processionists. Then at the corner of North Water and Montgomery streets the colored veterans were pelted and several were injured and had their torches broken. In Broad-street, from behind the hedge fences more volleys of the missiles were thrown. The same performance was repeated in Grand-street, between Clinton and Broad. At the corner of First-street and Lander, one of the cavalrymen was struck in the breast by a large stone. A policeman made a rush for the Greeley stone-thrower, but was unable to reach him in the crowd. Other attacks were made in Western-avenue as some of the companies were returning home. One of the colored soldiers was reported last night to be badly hurt, but this morning it is stated he is better."

New-York State.

The Albany *Evening Journal* adds its cheering testimony of the constant advance of the Republican cause in this State, both as regards the national and State tickets. Of the latter it says: "The State tickets have greatly helped us. The nominations of Dix and of Kernan were equally fortunate for our cause. The Republican State Convention made the wisest selection possible, and the Democratic Convention rendered us the very best service of which it was capable. To appeal to the substantial men of the Metropolis and of the whole State—the men who desire a wise and safe conduct of affairs, who want stability at Washington and reform at Albany—no name could be so happily associated with Grant's as that of Dix. He is the chosen candidate of the reformers. He stands unblemished as a patriot and a man. He has great dignity and elevation of character. His record in the war, his purity of life, his exalted statesmanship—all commend him to the people. To Mr. Kernan there are obvious objections. During the war he was, as the *Tribune* declared, an 'envenomed Copperhead.' He is the candidate of the anti-reform elements. Besides these objections he has personal weakness in connection with the subject of the public schools and of sectarian appropriations. All these points are discussed by the people, and their expression is unmistakably for Dix."

Fenton at Home.

From the following paragraph, which we cut from the Jamestown *Journal*, describing a Republican torch-light procession, we should judge that there was one place where Reuben E. Fenton and his associations were understood, and that place is his own home:

"And the wind-up was grand. It was a burlesque performance, but the pictures portrayed were drawn from life and truthfully put on. First of all came a sheep-skin band, several of the members dressed in grotesque costume. Then came the character of Uncle Sam, arm-in-arm with the United States Treasurer. The Treasurer carried a box labeled with dollar marks and containing little bags of gold, and a banner 'Has it come to this?' The come to this was a man, 'who shall be nameless,' walking behind the Treasurer, dressed in the height of fashion, with iron gray hair and whiskers, an honest and open countenance, who was constantly raising his hat and bowing to the crowd. Occasionally this man would reach for the Treasury, but would as often be held back by a party of men dressed in suits of cloth with circles passing round the body, resembling large rings, principally Tammany, but showed that the wearers ought to be convicts. By the side of this very polite man was a man with white coat and hat, one of those nameless men, carrying a banner bearing the words, 'I bailed Jeff. Davis,' and 'who says this isn't Greeley is a liar and a horse thief.' If anybody failed to see the character intended to be represented, the followers, Jeff. Davis and a party of Kuklux settled all dispute. Then came the *Tribune*, with its transparency, 'this is not a Morgan.'"

Cincinnati vs. Pittsburg.

Senator Morton closed a searching analysis of Greeley's contradictory speeches at Pittsburg and Cincinnati with the following: "Opinions will be divided as to this remarkable declaration at Cincinnati, whether it is the result of weakness or audacity. Democrats will be utterly confounded who have lately been charmed by his professions in favor of State rights, and many of his new-found friends will again denounce him as a weak, irritable old man, and dangerous because of his weakness. In his Cincinnati speech, he not only contradicts himself at Pittsburg, and what he said repeatedly before and during the war, in regard to the right of secession, but also his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, by saying that this is 'a nation, not a Government of limited and defined powers.' And the Democrats, who have lately taken him on trust, will ask him to explain. The fact is that he is 'swinging round the circle,' like Andrew Johnson, and is staggered by the heavy blows he receives while stumbling from point to point. And every effort he makes to extricate himself but plunges him deeper into the labyrinth of contradiction and folly. But the Cincinnati speech is an after-thought, a recantation under high pressure. It is hardly possible he should have been converted from secession sentiments of twelve years' standing, or fifteen hours' ride from Pittsburg to Cincinnati."

Ben Wade on the Soreheads.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives an unsatisfactory report of Hon. Ben Wade's telling speech at Salem, Ohio. We quote this paragraph: "The offices are the most unfortunate thing for the President. For every office there will be thirty applicants. The President can't appoint them all, and probably ten out of the thirty that fail go off to Cincinnati. I knew that brother Trumbull ran to the President about appointments as often as any other man, but the list shows that he applied for ninety-seven of the high official appointments for his friends, and Mr. Schurz wanted 107, and when they couldn't get them all they ran off to Cincinnati, [laughter,] and Mr. Schurz undertakes to show up to his old monarch, that would have hung him to the first lamp-post, if he could have caught him, that our Government had violated some of its obligations.

I don't like to speak as hardly about Mr. Greeley as I feel. He has pledged himself not to veto a bill, that, by the teaching of his whole life, we would consider highly injurious to the country. He has no right to pledge himself in advance not to do what, under his oath of office, he would be compelled to do if he respected the oath. The fact cannot be fully stated without saying plainly that Mr. Greeley has sold his soul for office, [Cheers. Voices, "And he won't get it,"] and he won't get it after all. His election would turn the Union men and the colored men of the South over to the tender mercies of the Kuklux Democracy. I beg of you, as you love humanity, as you would be the guardians of the Union men of the South and the men you have freed there, stand together as one man and vindicate them against their old mortal enemies."

A Greeley Account of the Mobile Outrage.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* gives the following mild account of the outrageous assault upon a Republican procession in that city on Saturday night last: "A large number of citizens, drawn to the spot through curiosity, were scattered about on the outskirts of the meeting, and everything was proceeding quite harmoniously, when the speaker, Mr. McAffee, of Talladega, was occasionally interrupted by a drunken white man. Fearing that this might lead to a disturbance, Capt. Barlow, Chief of Police, went to the man and directed him to keep quiet. He did so for the time being. Mr. McAffee was making quite a temperate speech touching upon national issues, and everything was proceeding harmoniously, and the crowd apparently in the best of humor, when the same drunken man, to a remark of the speaker said, 'That is a —— lie,' or, 'You are a —— liar.' The Chief of Police and the policemen then arrested the man, and he signified his willingness to go peaceably to the guard-house. As they were moving quietly through the crowd two negroes commenced to move hurriedly away; eight or ten followed, then about fifty, creating a little excitement. In the stampede two transparencies were knocked or thrown down, when a number of white men on the sidewalk, *from mere sport*, commenced to fire their pistols, the shots being directed toward the ground. A general stampede followed, the crowd, whites and blacks, scattering in all directions. Capt. Barlow and Assistant-Chief Keeler then formed the police detail, and swept down St. Joseph-street, clearing the ground. Some twelve or fourteen harmless shots were fired, no one being injured. In a short while a number of negroes came back, and Messrs. John Moulton, George Turner and McAffee mounted the stand, and with the assistance of the police the negroes were encouraged and persuaded to come back. After a considerable crowd had assembled, Mr. McAffee addressed them, and said he did not believe that the breaking up of the meeting had been done by any respectable Democrat, or that the Democrats of the city were responsible for it. At all meetings of the kind there are always present a set of drunken or disorderly persons giving trouble, and he would do the *gentlemen* of the city the justice to say that he did not suppose they had anything to do with the row."

THE IMPRISONED KUKLUX.

Alexander H. Stephens' Appeal to the President—Reply of Attorney-General Williams.

The letter of Alexander H. Stephens to the President, asking for the exercise of Executive clemency on behalf of the Kuklux prisoners, and the reply of the Attorney-General, are as follows:

MR. STEPHENS' APPEAL.

LIBERTY HALL, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Aug. 5, 1872.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Of my own accord I make an appeal to your Excellency for clemency and mercy in behalf of all those prisoners now suffering in penitentiaries under sentence of Courts in several States of the Union for a violation of the act of Congress generally known as the Kuklux act, or for violation of the Enforcement acts of Congress, under prosecutions founded upon the last-named act. Not a single one of these parties is known to me, nor am I acquainted in the slightest degree with the nature or character of the charges brought against them, nor with the facts upon which the conviction of a single one of them was founded. My appeal is simply for clemency and mercy. It is founded upon these considerations:

First—My impression from what I have seen in the newspapers is that all these convictions rest upon prosecutions for offenses committed before the passage of the Kuklux act. It is, I believe, well known that I was utterly opposed to all those combinations known as Kuklux organizations. I have all my life been for law and order. Without, therefore, saying anything about outrages of the sort, either in extenuation or condemnation, before the passage of the act of 1871 for their suppression by the Federal authorities, I repeat that my impression is that no one in whose behalf I make this application committed an offense for which he is now suffering after the passage of this act. This view of the case, it seems to me, should have weight with your Excellency.

Second—The great purpose of the Government, it seems to me, has been accomplished. I believe that no one now has any serious apprehensions of any further disturbances of this sort. Indeed, as I said before, none, as I believe, have occurred since the passage of the act for their suppression by Federal authority.

Third—When the object of punishment upon the individual and upon society is accomplished, lenity should be the rule with all Governments.

Fourth—Many of these parties, I understand, are infirm, a few of them old, several of them have families dependent upon them, all of them have suffered severely. For these reasons I ask you, by the authority vested in you, to grant them, one and all, a general pardon. I will present you with no view founded upon the constitutionality of the act under which they are suffering, or even of its doubtful constitutionality, but appeal to you to do, as Mr. Jefferson did with those who were imprisoned under the Alien act of 1798, give them a release under the pardoning power wisely lodged in such cases in the hands of the Executive.

If, my dear Sir, the petition cannot be granted, I trust it will not be deemed obtrusive. Let it be attributed solely to my deep sympathy for all who are in prison. This appeal I shall put in the hands of others, who, I hope, may, after giving it their indorsement, forward it to you.

Most respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1872.

Alexander H. Stephens, Esq., Crawfordsville, Ga.:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 5th ult. addressed to the President, and by him referred to me, in which you ask that a pardon may be granted to all of those prisoners now suffering in penitentiaries under sentence of Courts in several States of the Union for violation of the act of Congress generally known as the Kuklux act, or for violation of the Enforcement acts of Congress under prosecution founded upon the last-named act. You represent that you are not acquainted in the slightest degree with the nature or character of the charges brought against them, nor with the facts upon which the conviction of a single one of them was founded. Your application seems to be based chiefly upon an impression that all the convictions rest upon prosecutions for offenses committed before the passage of the Kuklux act, to which you subjoin as additional considerations that some of the parties are old and infirm and have suffering families, together with an opinion that the purposes of the Government have been accomplished, and that no one has any serious apprehensions of any further disturbances. I have not examined the cases with particular reference to the time when the offenses were committed; but as most, if not all, the convictions were for conspiracies, which are continuing crimes, I take it for granted that the parties convicted were found guilty either of entering into conspiracies after the passage of the act, or participation after that time in conspiracies previously formed. I am duly sensible of the sufferings produced by the imprisonment of the persons upon whose behalf you appeal for clemency, and sympathize with their families and friends, but the guilt of some of the parties is so great and so clear that I cannot, with a due regard for the administration of the law, recommend them as you desire for an indiscriminate pardon. Contrary to your opinion, well-informed persons in those localities where the Kuklux organizations are said to exist, inform me that they have grave apprehensions that other disturbances will occur, especially if there is less vigor than heretofore shown by the Government in the punishment of lawlessness and crime.

Some time since the attention of the President was called to those prisoners from the Southern States confined in the Albany Penitentiary, and a reliable officer was forthwith dispatched to examine their case; and his report thereon was, in some respects, favorable; but, as soon as the fact was known, certain journals circulating among those most likely to be affected by such representations, declared that the sole object of the President's action was to influence votes in the approaching election, and more than intimated that Kuklux outrages hereafter would go unwhipped of justice. I can assure you that the acts of Congress in question impose upon the President an unpleasant duty, and one which he would, if consistent with his official obligations, gladly avoid; and I know it would afford him great satisfaction if the Kuklux and other similar associations would disband themselves, and, instead of cultivating the passions of hatred and revenge, cultivate peace and good feeling among all classes of the community.

I am happy to learn, as I do from various sources, that crimes by the Kuklux are less frequent than heretofore, in consequence of which there is a growing feeling of security among peaceable citizens, and this improved condition of things, I think, is due to a proper enforcement of the law; and while I am bound to say that so long as these crimes continue the offenders will be prosecuted with all possible promptitude and vigor, I have no hesitation in adding that when the President is satisfied that the danger from Kuklux violence has ceased, and that such unlawful associations have been abandoned, he will be ready to exercise Executive clemency in all cases in the most liberal manner. The cases of those who are in prison will be examined in due time, and to such as are found to have been the ignorant dupes and victims of designing men, as is alleged to be true in some cases, it is probable that a pardon will be granted; but the charge that some of the convicts have been guilty of shocking barbarities, and in some instances murder, renders it necessary to make a separate investigation and decision in each case.

Very respectfully,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

How an Experiment with a Rifle Ended.

From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise, Sept. 18.

Alexander Hammil, of Silver City, Lyon County, day before yesterday performed a most ingenious experiment with a United States breech-loading rifle with which he had previously been practicing by firing at a target. It appears that he in some manner got two sets of cartridges into the gun, and discovering this to be the situation, he did not care to fire off the double charge. Having duly studied over the matter, he took the gun to a blacksmith's shop, screwed the barrel fast in a vice, and then opening the breech, he picked out all the powder till he came to the lower ball. Then he heated an iron-rod red hot, and with it commenced to melt the ball out. By frequently heating the rod he succeeded admirably till he melted a hole clear through the ball and touched the powder of the cartridge beyond, when there was a sharp and unexpected explosion. It shot both ways, one ball going out at the muzzle and the other at the rear. The ball which came out in the rear took but a small piece out of Aleck's cheek, and Dr. Kirby has every confidence that the poultice in which Mr. Aleck's head is now bound up will draw out the ounce or two of powder blown into his face.

Drouth in Kentucky.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, Sept. 21.

From a friend we learn that they are suffering terribly from drouth in Franklin County, between Frankfort and Georgetown. Springs which have been regarded as never failing are now perfectly dry; water for stock has to be hauled from Elkhorn Creek, a distance in some cases of three or four miles, and vegetation is parched as if the country were an arid desert. Our informant stated that he saw one gentleman hauling water from the creek to drink, and he said that it was impossible to do otherwise. The grass has not grown since it was first eaten down in the Spring, and a drove of cattle passing through a pasture will raise a dust just as if traveling a beaten road. There has not been a good rain for months. Almost the same state of affairs exists in Jessamine County and some portion of Fayette. While in this city we have been blessed with frequent hard rains during the Summer, the farmers who needed it most have had none and the corn crop now ready for cutting will be very short in consequence.

How Things are Mixed in Tennessee.

The Knoxville *Chronicle* fears that things are getting terribly mixed among the Democrats of Tennessee. Quarles, one of the Democratic Electors, supports Greeley and Cheatham bitterly opposes Johnson. Fleming, another of the Electors, supports Greeley and Johnson. Johnson supports Greeley, and, in casting his vote for him, will have to vote for Quarles, who intends to make a strong canvass against him.

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ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
California.......Sept. 28	Iowa..........Oct. 2
Australia.......Oct. 5	Alexandria.......Oct. 16
Columbia.......Oct. 12	Britannia.......Oct. 23
Europa.......Oct. 19	Caledonia.......Oct. 30
Anglia.......Oct. 26	Olympia.......Nov. 6
India.......Nov. 2	Trinacria.......Nov. 13

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry. By Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Sept. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Oct. 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Oct. 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Oct. 10, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.........$75	Steerage..........$30
To London.........80	To London.........35
To Paris.........90	To Paris.........38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE....Saturday, Oct. 5
FRANCE........DANRE....Saturday, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Nov. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

HOLLAND, BRAGG....Saturday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE....Saturday, Oct. 5, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, Oct. 12, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, ANDREWS....Saturday, Oct. 19, at 7½ A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN....Saturday, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Oct. 9, at 9½ A. M.

These steam-ships are THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, Oct. 9, at 1½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN, Nov. 6, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage (Office No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.........Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.........Dec. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. M. A. GREENE, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 1 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. F. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. [illegible], touching at Acapulco, San Pedro and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 27.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Sept. 26.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Sept. 26.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Sept. 28.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to BENTLEY D. HASDELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED WHEN REQUIRED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built Steam-ships.

GLAMORGAN.........2,500 Tons.
PEMBROKE.........2,500 Tons.
CARMARTHEN.........3,000 Tons.

The first steamer of this line, GLAMORGAN, Capt. Layboune, Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 31st October next.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in CARDIFF, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in NEW-YORK to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

MANDINGO, 1,800 tons.........Nov. 9.
GUNGA, 1,800 tons.........Nov. 30.
LAGOS, 1,800 tons

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

For freight or passage apply to HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, or to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents, No. 70 South-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 3.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 10.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Oct. 17.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA. HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Oct. 2
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.........Wed., Oct. 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Wed., Oct. 16
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)...Tues. Oct. 22

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER. Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent. H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world, The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 28th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 27th......3:30 P. M.
Monday, 30th......3:30 P. M.	Monday, 30th......3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 1...1:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 1...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d.....2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 3d......3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 3d......7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 5th.....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th.......8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Last passage up, Oct. 5; down, Oct. 7.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 26 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 6, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 2, and foot of 33d-st. at 2:15 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, AND LITCHFIELD.—The steamer AMERICUS leaves daily from foot of Market-st. at 2:45 and 33d-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C. LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST. PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, 223 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones of superior workmanship at very low prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DIMENSION STONE REQUIRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 25th day of October, 1872, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed Government building at St. Louis, Mo., all of the dimension required for the exterior of the building.

The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to granite, marble and sandstone, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, durability, and the capacity for working under the chisel or hammer.

A sample block, 12x12x12 inches, showing on each face a different kind of cutting, and on one the natural fracture of the stone must be submitted with each bid.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use as cut stone in buildings for at least ten years will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished.

The stone must further have a good grain and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year.

About 400,000 cubic feet, more or less, will be required, the actual average of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate forty feet, the largest stone containing about 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes, in order that the contractor may make proper allowances for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment will be made allowing an addition of one inch to each face on granite and marble stock and of one-half inch to each cut face of sandstone.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence delivering the stone and the amount per week they can deliver, the stone and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum size of the stones that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished, and a certificate from the Recorder of the County in which the quarry is situated that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry must accompany the bid.

All proposals must be made on and in full accordance with the printed forms to be obtained on application at this office or from the Superintendent, Mr. Thomas Walsh, St. Louis, Mo., and must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract, said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of default.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to divide the contract and use two or more kinds of stone.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for dimension stone for the new Government building, St. Louis, Mo.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1872.

TO QUARRYMEN.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Oct. 3, 1872, for 3,000 tons, more or less, of granite for the foundation for Hart Island Light-house, Long Island Sound.

The Light-house is to be founded in six feet water at low water. The exact location will be designated by the agent of the Light-house Board.

The site is sheltered by the Island, and exposed to easterly storms only. A safe harbor can be found to the westward of the Island, and about half a mile distant. The foundation is to be formed of irregular blocks of granite, varying in weight from three-quarters of a ton to five tons each, averaging not less than two tons and placed in rip-rap of the form of a frustum of a cone of one hundred and eight feet diameter at base, ninety feet diameter at the top, low water mark, and six feet high, all to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

The work is to be commenced as soon as contract for the same is signed and is to be completed by the 1st of February, 1873. The contractor to forfeit $10 per day, for each and every day's delay thereafter to complete the same.

Bidders will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence that they are quarrymen, or that they actually own, or have control of quarries.

Proposals must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, and a printed copy of this advertisement attached to each proposal.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for foundation for Hart Island Light-house."

J. C. WOODRUFF, Colonel of Engineers, Light-house Engineer, Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each headstone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 2 o'clock of the 30th day of September, 1872, for all the work on the Fourth-avenue Improvement, between 79th-st. and Harlem River, embracing a large amount of heavy work, excavation, tunnels, walls, bridges, &c.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 12th day of September, on and after which time the Engineers will be present to make explanations.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, ALFRED W. CRAVEN, EDWARD H. TRACY, J. C. BUCKHOUT, Board of Engineers Fourth-avenue Improvement.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 15th day of October proximo, for removing ten (10) cribs and one (1) wreck from the Savannah River, Georgia. For specifications and all necessary information apply to the undersigned. Q. A. GILLMORE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK. Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:30 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:30 and 6:45 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:25 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division. WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Sept. 16, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and Montreal.

10:00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.

11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.

4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.

5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.

6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1872, TRAINS WILL LEAVE ROOSEVELT AND GRAND STREET FERRIES AS FOLLOWS:

8:30 A. M.—Mail to Patchogue, via stage to Fire Place.

10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.

1:00 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon until Oct. 1.

3:30 P. M.—Express to Patchogue, stage to Fire Place.

4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.

5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.

6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Far Rockaway. All trains connect with Hempstead.

WALTER ROMAN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 90 and Accrued Interest.

Issue $20,000 to the mile, in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. This enterprise is undertaken with subscriptions to the Capital Stock of over $2,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road are finished and in operation, 44 miles in addition fully graded, and a total length of 55 miles of track will be laid this season, while the whole Road, of about 150 miles, with the exception of 5 miles of easy work, is entered upon and contracted to be finished by responsible and wealthy parties within the coming year.

The Road will extend from the City of Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, connecting at its Western terminus with the Great Western, the Canada Southern, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, and at Oswego with the New-York Midland, and by way of the Midland with the proposed Boston, Hoosac and Oswego Railroad, which, when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston, 70 miles shorter than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and thence by the Vermont Central it completes connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is.........$194,319,052

Annual production is.........31,499,340

We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable ever offered. For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., OF CHICAGO, ILL., L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President. (ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

The Subscription Books will Positively Close Oct. 1, 1872.

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance will be issued to subscribers at par, payment for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

Twenty-five per cent. July 15, 25 per cent. Aug. 1, 25 per cent. Sept. 1, and 25 per cent. Oct. 1, 1872. Past due installments to be paid with interest at the time of subscription.

Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be positively closed at 3 P. M. Oct. 1, 1872.

The total amount of full-paid stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,380 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. Over 1,000 men are almost constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $2,500,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, (among which may be mentioned the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and North-western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, &c.,) and the net profit on this work alone will be over $400,000. The Company is now offered work to the amount of more than $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which and further business necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive in part payment for their work railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The THIRTY ACRES of land in Chicago belonging to the Company, and on which their extensive machine and other shops are situated, is now worth nearly $300,000, and prominent real estate dealers say it will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000—an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 28,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning-tables and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The iron railroad and highway bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company, up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,489 14, or at the rate of $294,089 98 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

HARVIN BROS., BANKERS, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York, Sole Financial Agents in the East.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS, 7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER ARE OFFERED AT 70 CENTS AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption on the principal and interest of each and every bond."

THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY, BY SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, 21 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st. NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 8 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 261 BROADWAY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Directors of the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. O. H. DEWEY, Secretary. Dated New-York, Sept. 24, 1872.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York. For sale at par and interest by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT.

THE Jacksonville, North-western & South-eastern Railway FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND FRANKFORT.

This road will connect JACKSONVILLE, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with MOUNT VERNON, and will furnish the Counties of Morgan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Marion and Jefferson with facilities long needed to transport their crops to market.

At Virden, where the deposits of bituminous coal are seven feet in depth, a large business will be created as soon as cheap transportation is secured by the construction of this road to accessible markets.

Thirty Miles from Jacksonville to Virden are already completed and fully equipped. Fifty miles will be finished in time to move the Autumn crops.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD, THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD, THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R., THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, THE TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD, THE VANDALIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, AND THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R., Act as feeders to the road at various points.

Its connection, also, with the important roads now centering at Mount Vernon and Evansville must also secure it a large and remunerative traffic.

The road forms a part of a through route from St. Louis to the sea-board.

Running through a section of country thickly settled and producing large quantities of grain and lumber, with not an acre of waste land to be found anywhere in proximity to the road, its local traffic alone will amply secure the cost of building.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile, and we offer only $600,000 on the thirty miles of road already completed and in successful operation.

When desired, the bonds will be registered with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

In view of the above facts, we recommend these Bonds on account of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, and regard them as, in every way, a choice security. Pamphlets will be furnished on application.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE

Land Grant Sinking Fund

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY,

Yielding over Nine per Cent. on the Investment.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.

SHEPHERD KNAPP and WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these Bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks; and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, Formerly of Vermilye & Co. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R. CO., CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1872.

THE STOCK TRANSFER-BOOKS OF the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be opened from and after the 1st day of October next, from and after which date holders of stock in either the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, or the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company can, upon surrender of their stock certificates, receive certificates of the stock of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, in lieu thereof share for share. No transfers of stock of either the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, or of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company can hereafter be made, the transfer-books of both said Companies having been permanently closed. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the election of three directors, to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 5th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. the 14th day of September instant, until 10 o'clock A. M. the 14th day of October next. By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

REVENUE STAMPS, ALL KINDS, IMPERFECT; also stamped documents, as checks, stock and other certificates, insurance policies, &c.; mutilated currency (at low rates) bought by DAVID H. ANTHONY, 44 Wall-st.; P. O. box, 4,671.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Bonds wanted by W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage 7 per Ct. GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE 8TH PARALLEL, FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., its entire length through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States and connecting at termini with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West road in a belt averaging thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 1,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, [illegible] acres of Farming lands.

$1,406,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN ALREADY EXPENDED ON THIS ROAD, of which thirty miles in Illinois are finished and in operation. Fifty-five miles more, completing the Western Division, Decatur to the Coal Fields, will be completed this Fall, and the whole road in 1873.

Upward of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS more are pledged to the enterprise, partly by counties, towns and individuals along the line, but chiefly by wealthy capitalists, among whom are W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION,) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia, and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in *Gold, free of Government Tax*. Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on Gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO. No. 14 Wall-st.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS.

7 per cent. Gold Interest. Mortgage $15,000 per Mile. Completed and Fully Equipped Railway, 228 miles Long, entirely within the State of Illinois. First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Gold Bonds of the Springfield and ILLINOIS South-eastern Railway, Interest payable February and August, Free of Government Tax, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully Equipped, extending centrally through one of the Richest and most Populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections. By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, (four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,) a large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually at Par and accrued interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly nine per cent. interest.

We respectfully invite the attention of all capitalists to this security, as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps, with full particulars, furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Financial Agents of the Company.

GUARANTEED BONDS On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND, AND Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 50 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, The Pennsylvania Company, and The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Price 92½ and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co., BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SHARES OF THE WARE RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, par value $1,000, will be sold at public auction Oct. 1, 1872, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, to satisfy a stock note for $735 past due and unpaid. F. G. SALMON, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE CO., OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital, $10,000,000 Gold.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, OVER $14,000,000 GOLD.

ASSETS liable for Fire losses, OVER $6,000,000 GOLD.

NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES UPON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PROPERTY, AT REASONABLE RATES. BRANCH OFFICE, No. 60 WALL-ST. FRANKLIN H. CARTER, Manager.

HOME AND ADRIATIC INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 1872, at 12 M. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by HANNA BROS., No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st. Investment securities a specialty.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 10, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day it was

Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company be paid on the 15th day of October next at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York, and that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the outstanding Consolidation Certificates of this Company be paid on the same day at the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer books for both capital stock and Consolidation Certificates will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 21st of October next. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1872.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEES of a series of bonds made by the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, and secured by deed of trust made to us for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and dated 1st of November, 1870, we Trustees hereby give notice to holders of same that the principal and interest will be paid on presentation at the office of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, No. 254 South-st.

Notice is given herewith that the interest on same will cease on 1st day of October next. FRANCIS SKIDDY, WM. L. COGSWELL, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half per Cent. has been declared, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 21st of October next.

Interest on scrip stock to the 30th September inst., at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, will be paid at the same time.

The transfer-books will be closed from Monday, the 30th inst., to Tuesday, the 22d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons from said bonds maturing on the 1st of October, 1872, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

Schedules will be furnished on application. Lists of more than twenty coupons must be left one day for examination. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 1st day of October next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 5th day of October, and reopen on the 25th October next. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and One-half per cent., out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of October next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th of October. F. R. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER SHARE ON the stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable at the office of the Company, No. 34 New-st., on the 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT. The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th day of September and reopened on the 10th day of October next. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st October, 1872, will be paid in gold on and after that date at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. J. SANFORD BARNES, President.

OFFICE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, NO. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Sept. 28. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Oct. 1. IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THIS Company due Oct. 1 will be paid in gold on and after that date, at the Company's office, No. 38 Pine-st. AMOS TENNEY, Treasurer.

MURRAY HILL BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, payable on and after Oct. 1, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from date to 1st prox. JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

BULL'S-HEAD BANK.—FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND, New-York, Sept. 24, 1872.—The usual QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, was this day declared, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable on and after the 1st day of October next. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILROAD COMPANY, due Oct. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. R. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, due Oct. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Turner Bros. R. E. SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on balance remaining in Bank January 1 and July 1 of each year.

Present rate of Interest SIX Per Cent.

Money deposited now will bear interest from October 1.

Bank, 58 Bowery, S. W. corner of Canal-street; open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will remain open on Mondays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Bank Books in English, German, and French. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. CHARTERED 1852. AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, $6,675,000 00. Interest commences Oct. 1 on deposits made on or before that day. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 165 Chatham-square, and No. 43 New-Bowery, New-York.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will receive interest as from that day.

INTEREST WILL BE COMPUTED MONTHLY on all sums of $1 and upward.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, $20,388,279 38.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR, No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.